CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,278—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0	6-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-8
37-8	19-12		37-0	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th Nov
B.L.	ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd ,,
†	ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	29th ,,
B. L.	ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B. L.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,, 1891.
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	31st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain. about
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester. 20th Nov.
PEKIN	3908	800	P. Harris 4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton 18th

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th October, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th December, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Nov. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. 90
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

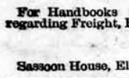
Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

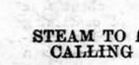
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	600	21st Nov. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st November, 1890.

"BIBBY" LINE.
CHEAP FIRST CLASS PASSAGES TO HULL DIRECT.



THE magnificent S. S. "YORKSHIRE" 4,000 tons, Captain Henry will sail on 13th or 14th Nov. Splendid accommodation amidship for a few passengers fitted throughout with the electric light. No Surgeon or Stewardess. Fare Rs. 325. She is expected to reach Hull about 10th December. Apply to
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 6th November, 1890.



CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS ; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN—CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins ; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 219, High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 12th November.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 15th November, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 16th November after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th November, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHI, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA" 2,078 tons, on or about 27th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons on or about 20th November.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

S. S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, on or about 11th November.
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about 15th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th November, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
BRITANNIA	3,089	J. Brown	11th Nov.
ARMENIA	3,395	Geo Read	25th Nov.

THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, Cash, Rs. 23.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.
Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)

Rs. 16-0 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital £500,000
,, Subscribed and paid up ...£250.000

Bankers and Agents in India.

Calcutta MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay ,, KING, KING AND CO.
SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London
THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—
to negotiate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates) ;
to make advances on same ;
to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint-Stock Companies either in England or in India : and
to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING

SERVANTS' CLOTHING
FOR
BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS AND BLANKETING,
Of all colours and prices and suitable for all grades of servants,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen. Rs.	a.		CASH. Per dozen. Rs.	a.
16	0	YELLOW SEAL A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	16	0
20	0	EXTRA DRY PALE A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20	0
22	0	PALE DINNER An excellent Wine for general use.	23	0
25	0	VINO DE PASTO A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	25	0
25	0	SUPERIOR FINO Old, pure, delicate, dry.	25	0
28	0	OLD DRY Very superior, soft and dry.	28	0
28	0	GOLDEN A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	28	0
28	0	MANZANILLA Very dry and pale.	29	0
38	0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO Very old and choice.	38	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASK.

CLOTHS BEST
NAPKINS BELFAST
DOYLEYS BLEACH.
REDUCED PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Best Double Damask Cloths ; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES ...from each	9	8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use ...from per doz.	9	8
Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns ...per doz.	6	0
Piece Damask to Fit all Tables ; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs ...Per yard	3	0
BROWN LINEN ; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty ...each	6	0

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

MAHABLESHWAR.

MR. J. M. VAKILNA has been APPOINTED our retail AGENT for the SALE of our WINES and SPIRITS in the above station.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.

Bombay, 1st Oct., 1890.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either* sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1 d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.
We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.
It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.
Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin ...from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... ,,	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez" ...from ,,	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's ... ,,	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks ... ,,	20
Do. do. Dr. Menist's ... ,,	23
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles ... ,,	24
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... ,,	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs ... ,,	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs ... ,,	23
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... ,,	23

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from ,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... ,,	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks ... ,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... ,,	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs ... from	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... ,,	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs ... ,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... ,,	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins ... from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do. ... from ,,	18
Gold Framed do do. ... from ,,	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.
Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides

from ,,	6
Silver do. do. de. ... from ,,	25
Gold do. do. do. ... from ,,	60

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed ... from Rs.	4
Silver do. do. ... from ,,	30
Gold do. do. ... from ,,	75

LORGNONS.

A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles ... Rs.	100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts ... ,,	25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable ... ,,	20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.
GLASS ...Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles ...Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk ... 4 for Rs.	1	0	
,, Wirebound, very fine ...each Re. 1 and ,,	1	8	
,, Chains, Silver or Aluminium ...each ,,	3	0	
,, ,, Gold ...each from ,,	10	0	

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

Wholesale by POPULAR R. M. COMPANY, Medows Street, Bombay.

SQUIBB'S DYSENTERY DROPS.

Radically cures Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. Is a reliable and never failing Remedy.

Retail at Re.1-1- By all Chemists, Bombay.

Re. 1-8 of all Chemists. Wholesale at POPULAR R. M. COMPANY, Medows Street, Bombay.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Kills Fever and Ague, and eradicates Malarial Poison from the system in two days ! "The first bottle made a different man altogether". "A wonderful remedy is your Ague Specific indeed."

If you require a real Cure for Fevers, do not take Price into consideration.

SANTHA,

A DIGESTVIE EXTRACT OF TEA.
The only safe Tea for Weak Digestions.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, MARKET, BOMBAY,

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their ojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera and Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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HAVING purchased the copyright in the above, I will register names of subscribers to a Cheap. Facsimile Reprint of the same up to November 30.

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To make room for the W. R., I will sell up to November 30, all my books, some at half-prices, and some at actual cost prices. Apply at once for Prospectus of the W. R., and for catalogues of my books. D. E. CRANENBURGH, Pleader and Law-Publisher, 57, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

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INCLUDING
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1.—TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his office, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on MONDAY, 8th December, 1890, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, OILS, COTTON WASTE and STATIONERY, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1891, and ending on dates as noted on Tender forms.

2.—Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3.—The Agent reserves the right to select one on more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the tenderers shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

4.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous stores &c., and stationery" and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (rupees one thousand) must accompany each tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5.—If Government paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Ry., Co., and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All Stores and Stationery, to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Offices, Parel, 1st November, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of JAMES GIBERNE BELL, late of Eastbourne, in the County of Sussex, a Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps, and Judicial Commissioner for the Berars, who died at Eastbourne, aforesaid on the 1st of February, 1890, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were granted on the 24th day of October, 1890 by the High Court at Bombay, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his office, in the Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calender month, from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator. —Dated this 10th day of November, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of ALFRED FOX COTTON, late of Bakloh, in the Punjaub, in India, a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, who died at sea on the 13th December, 1889, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 29th of October, 1890, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his office, in the Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the administrator.—Dated this 10th day of November, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the state of HERBERT JACOB, late of No. 41, Grosvenor in the City of Bath in England, a retired Major-General, who died at Bath aforesaid on the 2nd May, 1890, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were granted on the 11th day of October, 1890, by the High Court at Bombay, to ARCHIBALD FOOTE SIMPSON and ALEXANDER MAIR are hereby required to sent in their claims to the said Administrators, at their office, in the Oriental Bank Building's Fort Bombay, within one calendar month, from the date hereof at the expiration of which time they will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hand are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrators.—Dated this 10th day of November, 1890.

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Sessions 10 to 12; 12-30 to 2-30; 3 to 5; and 5-30 to 7 p. m. Annas 8.
8-30 to 11 Rupee 1. FENCING and POLO.
CARNIVAL 19th November.—FANCY COSTUMES now being registered. Tickets on Sale.

THE General average of the S. S. "RHEINFELS" ARRIVED here on the 26th May last having been adjusted. CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to present their Deposit receipts without delay at the office of the undersigned, No. 6, Hornby Row, and to receive the balance due to them.

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NOTICE.

MR. HAJEE CASIM HAJEE LUDHA who has been our Agent and Manager for the past 25 years is no longer connected with us nor does he represent us in any way.

LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.
Bombay, November 8, 1890.

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Dated this 6th day of November, 1890.

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Sutna, E. I. R., October 29, 1890.

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Do. do. No. 2	"		5	0
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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco
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Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay. Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY, S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—17, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£166,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable. In London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..... £3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NEW FURNITURE FOR OLD.

A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their well-known Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.
Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
By post Rs. 1-8.
Send a post card to
DRUMMOND AND CO., Bangalore.
AGENTS WANTED.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which Govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus,

JAMES EPPS & CO.
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

A CARD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HURJEEMULL & COMPANY,
INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1875.
Dealers in Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Cashmere Shawls, &c., &c.
RAMPART ROW, AND MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDIES, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, bothin BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS n the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862.....	£309,690	0 0
" 1885.....	£988,156	0 0
" 1886.....	£955,039	0 0
" 1889.....	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES-LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,475,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,360,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(*a*) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of 18
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	30 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	30 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	28 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	22 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	25 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	22 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes. Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SO

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay District Rifle Meeting.
Municipal Standing Committee 2 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

POLO.—There will be no polo this evening on the Maidan.

I. M. RAILWAY.—The return of traffic for the week ending the 1st November, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 17,143, in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Labourdonnais, will be closed at the General Post office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow, the 12th instant.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 1st November, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 45,773, in receipts.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 1st November, 1890, shows an increase of Rs.11,843, in receipts.

STRAY DOGS.—Superintendent MacDermott last Saturday sent into the office of the Commissioner of Police two good stray dogs, whose owners could not be traced.

NOCTURNAL VISITORS.—Balgovind Durga, a milkman, living in a chawl, in Gilder Street, was robbed of Rs. 185. The money was stolen, while Durga was asleep in his veranda.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 12th November, 1890, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 26, viz., 1s. 5 2d. per rupee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Loch Marie entered the dock on Sunday and the s. s. Yorkshire yesterday. The s. s. Akbar left the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Cuba and Barawa on Sunday.

HOUSING OF LEPERS.—Superintendent MacDermott despatched seven lepers from his division to the Arthur Road Hospital, last Sunday. Superintendent Sweeney, the same day, sent 43 lepers from his division.

A RELIGIOUS FAIR.—The Government of Goa has officially announced that an annual fair will in future be held, in the Margaum Church, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th December, to celebrate the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin.

THE GIRGAUM POLICE AND SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—In consequence of the Divali festival, the Girgaum Police Court will be closed to-day and the day after to-morrow. The Court of Small Causes, closed for some time past, re-opens on Monday next, the 17th instant.

SERIOUS MILL ACCIDENT.—A Purdesee, named Bhowul Sukla, aged 21, was at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, immediately put under chloroform, and his left arm amputated at the elbow, the bone being fractured in a cotton mill, at Mahaluxmee.

A NAVAL OFFICER ROBBED.—Kaitan Santan, a labourer, on board the s. s. Arabia, was charged at the Girgaum Police Court by the chief officer, Mr. C. Galley, with the theft of a white waistcoat, valued at Rs. 2-8. Prisoner was sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Busheer entered the dock on Saturday, the s. s. Arcadia on Sunday, and the s. s. Poseidon yesterday. The s. s. Kangra and Arabia left the Dock on Saturday, the s. s. Bokhara, Werneth Hall, and Niagara on Sunday, and the s. s. Rubattino yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF RAJAHS.—The Rajah of Dowgadha, with a retinue of 15 followers, and the Rajah of Nangaum, Mahumbaloo Ramdass, with 32, arrived in this city from their States last Sunday. The former has taken up his residence in Walkeshwar, and the latter at Warden Road.

A FRIVOLOUS COMPLAINT.—A Bagdadi woman, named Furha, residing at Tulsee Mohola, and a seamstress by trade, appeared at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, with a charge of assault against two young Jews. She said she was bitten on the head, and could show no mark. The case was dismissed.

KICK FROM A HORSE.—Linga Javera, a Hindu syce from Mysore, was yesterday brought from Dhobie Talao to the G. T. Hospital. He is under treatment for compound fracture of the nasal bones; wound on the left nose lacerated; nose much swollen, and free hoemorrhage, the result of a kick on the face by a horse.

RUN OVER BY A TROLLY.—A Hindu, named Gunu Limbaji, aged 52 years, a native of Poona, was yesterday operated on at the G. T. Hospital. He was brought from Kandewadi with the great toe and first metatarsal bone of left foot crushed by a trolly wheel. The soft parts are torn and contused. A portion of the foot amputated.

THEFT.—Tyeb Ebramjee, an old offender, with five previous convictions against him, was yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, placed by Inspector Hiscocks, before Mr. Hamilton for theft of a copper water tank cover, valued at five rupees, the property of a Borah, named Jamat, of Byculla. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

A RAILWAY THEFT.—Chief Constable Munshi Husain Mahomed, of the B. B. & C. I. R., yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged a cooly, named Succaram Sooriaji, with the theft of a copper sheet, valued at four annas, which was found on search by the gate-keeper, as accused passed out of the Railway Stores, Parel, last Saturday. Accused was sentenced to eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

LOST ARTICLES OF VALUE.—One Dawoodbhoy Ebrahimbhoy, residing in Modi Bay, last Sunday, reported the loss of his gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 230, to the police, who have instituted enquiries.—Dinsha Dorabjee reported dropping a diamond ring, valued at Rs. 650, on the Kalbadevi Road, on the same day. —Tullukchand Kristnajee also reported losing a handkerchief, in the corner of which were tied two gold carrings, two gold rings, and six small beads of gold.

A NEW MARKET FOR MARGAUM.—On the 26th ultimo, Senhor Luis Jose de St.Catterina Continho,the president of the Margao Municipal Corporation, laid the foundation-stone of a new market which is to be built at Salqui to supply the needs of the people of Margao. The administration of the province, and a large crowd of people were present. A great deal of enthusiasm prevailed, and after the ceremony the people took away with them pieces of the bunting, which was used for decorative purposes, as mementoes of the occasion.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m., to-day :—

Overture ....The Armourer.....Lortzing.
Intermizzo...Moonlight.....Bogetti.
Fantasia ....On Popular Ballads.....Kappey.
Valse .....Gruss an Harnover.....Labitzky.
Selection.....Genevieve di Brabant...Offenbach.
Quadrille.....Topsy-Turvy.....Williams.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.—Noorbee, a Mahomedan woman, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged her husband Shaik Kyru Tarmahomed with deserting her. The accused's plea was that he belonged to the police force, and having married six years ago, lived happily with his wife till of late her parents set her against him. He had now a nicka wife. He went to Muncher on leave, to see his sick mother and was quite willing to support his wife. No witnesses were called, and Mr. De Souza, counsel for the prosecution, asked for an adjournment till the 17th instant, which was granted.

ASSAULT.—The storekeeper of the Maneckjee Petit Mills, Parel, yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton charged Naikijee and two other Hindu boys with stopping his carriage while driving to the Ookadu Mills, near the Lal Bagh, on the 2nd instant, breaking the reins of his horse and assaulting him when he got out of the conveyance. Mr. Shivshanker Govindr.am, engaged by the prosecution, explained that the accused resorted to such means to demand, as they supposed arrears of pay. His Worship fined the first accused three rupees, and the other two two rupees each.

OBSTRUCTING NAVIGATION.—Gunnoo Gopal,a boatman, was charged before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, with causing danger and obstruction in a public line or way of navigation. Mr. Edward Kingsbury, a pilot, stated that about mid-day on the 8th inst. the Karagora came into harbour, and as she was approaching the moorings the accused let his boat drop in the moorings to get to the vessel before she was stopped. His act detained the Kurrachee mail steamer and endangered the lives of eight persons who were in his boat. Several persons called out to the accused to desist in his course. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of a month's simple imprisonment.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB VS. ROYAL FUSILIERS.—A match will be played under the F. A. Rules between the above teams at 4-30 precisely, this evening, on the Cooperage. The following, who will represent the Rovers, are requested to be punctual :—Colors—blue and white. Goal—H. Ford, backs—H. Watson, and A. R. Sharp, half-backs—D. Warner, C. W. Lauder, and G. Claridge, forwards—A. Brown. W. G. Nicoll, C. Brown (capt), T. D. G. Derry, and D. Bowie. The Royal Fusiliers will be represented by the same team, which won the Lord Harris Challenge Cup at Poona. Chairs will be provided for ladies.

TRESPASSING ON THE RAILWAY LINE.—Chief Constable B. Y. Power, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Mitu Shaik Chand, a cattle-dealer, residing at Bolpittal, with allowing his buffalo to stray along the railway line between Musjid and Byculla stations on the 4th instant. The animal was impounded. It was explained that the siding skirting Elphinstone Estate, meant for the coaling traffic of the Prince's Dock, is unprotected. The Second Presidency Magistrate, who heard the case at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, could not understand how any part of the railway line could be left unfenced by the authorities, and fined the accused Rs. 2 however, for not securing his cattle.

A SLEEPER AWAKENED.—Tyeb Ibrahim, a young Mahomedan thief was charged at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, with stealing Rs. 1-2 in cash from the pocket of one Hajee Hoosein Vullee Cumroodin. As the latter lay asleep in the verandah of his house about 1 a.m. on Sunday last, the accused abstracted the money, and ran away. The complainant felt his hand and woke up, and on a cry which he raised, somebody in the road arrested the accused, with the money in his hand. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and admitted four previous convictions for theft and one for causing hurt. Before sentence was passed, the prisoner had a fainting fit. After some time, Mr. Richardson directed that the accused should be sent for examination by the Police Surgeon, and the case was adjourned.

A RAID ON GAMBLERS.—Inspector Nelmes placed at the bar, before Mr. Richardson, yesterday, a Purdesee sweetmeat-seller, named Devoo, and five others on a charge of gambling with cowrees and money in a room rented by the first prisoner, on the ground-floor of a house, situated in Anant Joshi's Oart. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the inspector, in consequence of information received, made a successful raid on the gamblers as they were playing in the room in question, and arrested them all. They were sitting in a ring with a brass oil-lamp burning, and with about Rs. 23 lying on the ground and on their persons. On conviction, the first accused was fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of ten days' simple imprisonment, while the other five were fined Rs. 5 each.

A JEALOUS WIFE.—Mukti, a young Hindu girl, preferred a suit for maintenance at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton yesterday. No evidence was produced. The husband was willing to take in his wife, but she was determined never to rejoin him, as he had proved untrue to her. She would rather work and be independent. His Worship advised the accused, who denied infidelity to her, in the event of his wife not joining him, to divorce her and re-marry, if he so elect. The accused replied he could not afford it; it would cost much money. His Worship observed, for a poor man like him, Rs. 10 should suffice, if he dispensed with tamasha. He has made a fool of himself once, and should be benefited by the lesson.

HE SUFFERED IN THE INTEREST OF HIS EMPLOYERS.—Nulla Budia, a lamp trimmer, on board the B. I. S. N. steamer Chindwara, was yesterday charged at the instance of the third officer of that vessel, before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, with having extracted, and appropriated about 10 lbs. of black pepper from a bag of the same which formed part of the cargo of the vessel. The complainant said that on the night of the 9th while cargo was being unloaded he saw the accused in one of the holds where he cut open a bag of pepper, and extracted the quantity then before the Court. He had no business down in the hold. The accused said he had only gathered the pepper up and placed it in a heap as it was strewn about the hold. He did it in the interest of his employers. His Worship sentenced him to one months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPT TO STRANGLE A CHILD.—Rama Prema, a Hindu, was charged before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, with house trespass, in that he, without any lawful excuse, entered the house of Mr. Fazul Goolam Hoosein, a Khoja merchant, about half-past 8 o'clock on Sunday night last, with a view to commit an offence. It appeared that, about the hour mentioned, the prisoner went up to the second storey of the complainant's house, looking about him in a suspicious way, when the complainant's son, about nine years of age, who was playing in the passage, carried out "thief, thief." Prisoner thereupon seized the lad by the wrist, and tried to strangle him, and when he struggled, bit him in the right arm. The lad's father and others went to his assistance on hearing his cries. The prisoner's body was besmeared with oil, and he was so violent that the complainant found it difficult to catch hold of him. He was finally secured, and made over to a policeman. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following are the winning numbers of the tramway prizes :—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Red Line	Up		1¼	C107057
Green Line	Down		1	D545700
		Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Yellow	Line	Down	2	C194900
"	"	Up	"	C171792
Brown	"	Down	"	C059313
Green	"	Up	1¼	C264501
Special	"	"	"	C126762
"	"	Down	1	E723447
"	"	"	"	E638900
"	"	"	"	E620353
"	"	"	"	E620164
Blue	"	Up	"	C696023
Green	"	"	"	D573201
Yellow	"	"	"	D415104
Special	"	"	¼	C487319
"	"	"	"	C433300
"	"	"	"	C470001

REFRESHMENT ROOMS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—Mr. R. C. Dyson, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, who made the half-yearly inspections of the G. I. P. Railway in July last, has some pertinent remarks in his report regarding the deficiencies of the refreshment rooms on that line. He observes that the contrast between the arrangements on the G. I. P. Railway and those at Raichur, which is managed by the Madras Railway, is certainly very marked. Not only did he find the food better at Raichur, but also in the appointments of the table, and the way the food was served there was a vast difference; besides, by taking a dinner ticket, which is equivalent to ordering dinner beforehand. Passengers on the Madras Railway can get their dinner for Re. 1-8, against Rs. 2 charged on the G. I. P. Railway. The present system on the G. I. P. Railway of hiring out the refreshment rooms to petty contractors is radically wrong, says Mr. Dyson; either they should be all let out to one responsible and competent firm, as is done on the East Indian Railway, or the railway itself should undertake their management, as is done on the Madras Railway. Mr. Dyson is of opinion that the primary object of a railway should not be to make a profit out of refreshment rooms, but to supply passengers with good, wholesome food at a reasonable rate. The Madras Railway appears to be able to combine both these objects, as the Raichur refreshment room yields a considerable profit.—*Indian Engineering.*

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—It will be remembered that about October last year, the above club, composed entirely of educated members of the Parsee community, performed in English with great success the drama of the "Seven Clerks," to a bumper house at the Novelty Theatre, the proceeds of the play (about Rs. 1,400) being given in aid of the Parsee Lying-in Hospital. The play having proved both dramatically and financially a brilliant success and the fact of its being favourably reviewed by the local press, induced the club to repeat the performance two months later in aid of the funds of the Fancy Fair, for the benefit of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and in the presence of Lady Reay, C I., as the club has since then been established on a firmer footing, and as it has secured fresh recruits in the shape of tried and gifted amateur actors, there is every reason to hope that their next performance, fixed to come off on Saturday, the 29th November, will meet with a cordial reception at the hands of the theatre-going public of Bombay. The club is to be congratulated on its happy selection of enacting a new and entirely original melo-dramatic romance, "The Golden Plough" by Paul Meritt, to be followed by an exceedingly amusing and side-splitting Farce of the "Fish out of Water." We confidently commend this to the notice of our readers, in the hope that as charity is the sole object of all the performances of this club, the public will not be slow in encouraging the club to continue in its laudable efforts by mustering strong on the day of the performance. The proceeds, we understand, will be in aid of the Parsee Lying-in Hospital.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT A MUNICIPAL SCHOOL.

THIS is the season of prize-distribution in the Municipal Primary Schools, some sixty in number, which are now under the control of the Joint Schools Committee. On Saturday afternoon prizes were distributed to the deserving pupils of the Dongri Boys and Girls' Schools. Both the schools have lately been removed from a chawl to a nice bungalow in the locality. It has a large compound, where the pupils may play at cricket and other games during recess hours, and a large stable in the ground has been converted into a gymnasium. The removal of the schools to better quarters has been appreciated by the inhabitants of the locality, as may be seen from the additional pupils they have attracted within the last three or four months. This fact is particularly gratifying, as the bulk of the pupils belong to the agricultural and artisan classes who are still very backward in regard to education. The head-master Mr. M. N. Varde, who takes great interest in the welfare of the school, had tastefully decorated the entrance to the bungalow with plants and palm-leaves. The prizes, which consisted of *cholis* and *saris* for girls and brocade caps for boys, as well as a large number of useful books, were displayed on a table in the hall, where was a large attendance of the parents and friends of the pupils. Dr. Blaney, Chairman, Joint Schools Committee, was to have distributed the prizes, but he was unavoidably absent, as he had to attend two inquests in the suburbs. Mr. Shewjee Dhurmajee, Member of the Corporation, was, therefore, requested to take the chair.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of the annual report, which showed the gratifying progress which the schools have been making. There are at present over 230 boys and 70 girls on the rolls. The girls' school, which is under the superintendence of a trained lady, named Mrs. Mariambai Joseph, is free; but fees ranging from one rupee to four annas per pupil, are levied in the boys' school. It was stated in the report that as the school was mostly attended by the poorer classes, the fees might be lowered, so that the population of the district might obtain the fullest possible advantage of the institution. After the report had been read the boys recited some verses, and the girls sang a few songs which were much applauded by the audience.

Having given away the prizes, the chairman made a very appropriate speech, expressing his gratification at the progress of the school. As the school had been chiefly attended by poor boys he hoped the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, who was present at the meeting, would communicate the wish which had been generally felt, that there should be some reduction in the fees. He was sorry that Dr. Blaney, the Chairman of the Committee, who he was told, had thrown himself in this work with his usual zeal and energy, was unable to attend and witness with his own eyes the many satisfactory features in regard to the school. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. R. S. Taki, Deputy Educational Inspector, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman for his kindness in presiding, and the proceedings came to a close with the customary distribution of flowers and *pan-supari*.

The company then adjourned to the Gymnasium, where they witnessed some exercises performed by the boys, who have evidently taken very kindly to physical training, side by side with mental education. It is a pleasing sign of the interest felt in the school that some of the prizes, as well as the gymnastic apparatus, were presented by gentlemen residing in the locality.

THE G. I. P. SPECIAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—I shall be much obliged if you will say in your issue of to-morrow that the number of passengers who travelled by the special train to Neral, &c. on Saturday afternoon last, were :—

	Classes. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
From Victoria Terminus, Bombay and Byculla to—Neral	11	1	5
Khandalla	1	0	2
Lonauli	1	2	1
Total...	13	3	8

And by the special train on Monday (this) morning the following :—

	Classes. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
To Byculla and Victoria Terminus From—Lanauli	0	12½	7
Khandalla	6	3	4
Neral	14	14½	20
Total...	20	30	31

These numbers include passengers holding return tickets but not members of the Company's Staff holding free passes.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

G. I. P. Offices, Nov. 10.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—October 23.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

P D Barclay, India, 55, Parliament street
Capt H B Thornhill (B S C), India, 34, Lindenroad, Bedford

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

J W Buyers, C I E, India, leave extended to June 2, 1891
C Johnston (Cov), India, special leave commuted to leave on m c for 9 months
Lieut J J Cronin (B S C), India, 1 week's extraordinary leave and to return
H B Knowles, India, 6 months, m c
F C Gates (Cov), India, 3 months m c
H E Keelan, 1 week's extraordinary leave and to return

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieutenant J Ramsay (B S C), India
C Moran, India
B G Geidt (Cov), India
A Dryden, India
S H T De la Courneuve, India
E S D Pereira, India
G G Hiley, India
J Smith, India
G C Whitworth (Cov), Bombay
J J D La Touche, (Cov), India
A S Trevor, Bombay
H F B Frost, India
Captain J. W. Wray, Bombay S. C.

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Capt H M Briscoe, Bea S C, 2 months m c
Surg-Major S C, Mackenzie, M D, Bengal 9 months, p a
Capt W R Morton, Bengal R E, 3 months, m c
Surg-Major B C Keelan, Bombay, 3 mo, m c
Capt H B Warden, Bombay S C, 6 months, m c
Lieut-Colonel H Howell, Bengal S C 1 mo p a
Lieut P A N St L Wood, Bombay S C, 3 mo m c

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Captain H E Irwin, Bengal
Colonel F W Chatterton, Bengal Inf
Captain L Gordon, Bengal
Captain J W Currie, Madras S C
Surgeon A F Ferguson, Bombay
Lieut F Duncan, Bengal S C
Lieut G Murray, Bengal S C
Lieut A de Wilton, Bengal S C
Hon Lieut J Tyler, Bengal Comt
Captain H F L Montgomery, Bengal S C
Major H S Wheatley, Bengal Comt
Lieut-Colonel G W Rogers, Bengal S C
Captain R B Adams, Bengal Comt
Lieut J A Douglas, Bengal S C

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Captain H B Thornhill, Bengal S C
Lieut A F Johnson, Madras S C
Lieut-Col H L Wells, Bengal R E
Colonel W W Pemberton, Madras S C
Surgeon F A Rogers, Bengal
Captain M T Lyde, Bombay S C

PAPERCHASE.

ON Wednesday morning start from Santa Cruz Station at 7-30 a.m. finish at Wankola. All sportsmen and members of the Hunt are invited to attend.

THE following are the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches, viz. :—On the last day of October 1888, Rs. 10,37,97,000 ; 1889, Rs. 93,233,000 ; and 1890, Rs. 10,14,40,000.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SPIRITS IN INDIA.

MR. YATES of the Abkari Department, Kotri, has issued a pamphlet on the manufacture of spirits in India. In his introduction he remarks :—

Before the introduction of the Government central distillery system, the most expensive still used by Indian kalalls or manufacturers was the primitive earthen still. Distillers must be aware of the filthy methods then employed in distillation, and of the use of deleterious drugs in order to stimulate the weak liquor, to deceive the public into the belief that they were drinking pure alcohol. Owing to the filthiness of manufacture, distilleries were, as a rule, located by the authorities some miles from the town near the night-soil depots of their respective districts. Kalalls or manufacturers, finding that the authorities were alive to the objectionable practices adopted by them, endeavoured to improve their manufacture by introducing the copper-pot and Persian stills; and the use of these was continued up to the period of the introduction of the central distillery system, when Government fixed a certain strength for the spirit manufactured by them. Manufacturers, finding that they were subjected to heavy losses, owing to these imperfect stills and by the raising the cost of manufactures,by the restriction as to strength of spirit, readily took the advice of that most eminent administrator of the Bombay Abkari Department, Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C.S., C.S.I., and at the period of the introduction of the farming system in the districts of the Presidency proper, they abandoned their petty pot and Persian stills, and took to improved appliances, such as the copper furnace-worm and steam-power stills, resulting most beneficially to them, besides being the means of a steady annual increase of the abkari revenue of the Western Presidency, including Sind, to the extent of 79 lakhs of rupees last year. These highly satisfactory results, it hardly needs to be mentioned, were entirely due to the tact, energy, and zeal of Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C.S., C.S.I., Commissioner in Sind, who has been very appropriately spoken of as the "Elijah" of the Abkari Department.

Having in view the desire of Government to discourage drunkenness by increasing the still-head duty, it should be the object of distillers to reduce the cost of labour and minimise the cost of manufacture by using improved apparata to ensure a reasonable profit.

Another important matter treated of in this work is how to improve the quality of the liquor; and it may be here noted that unless double and treble distillation is adhered to, with the aid of such improved stills as the furnace and steam-power stills, this great end cannot be attained.

It is hoped that the above remarks will be received in the spirit in which they are offered. It is the author's earnest desire to see good, pure, and wholesome liquor produced in the Indian markets, and such as may be used by the Indian public in moderation and with the least harmful effects. With the recent crusade by Mr. Caine, M.P., against the Abkari system in India, originated the idea of these "Hints," and it may not be out of place to state here what has been the policy of Government throughout, viz. :—

(1)—That the habit of drinking among Indian populations should be discouraged.

(2)—That the tax on spirits should be as high as may be possible, without giving rise to illicit methods of making and selling liquor; and

(3)—That subject to these principles, a maximum revenue should be raised from a minimum consumption of intoxicating liquors.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Astræa, 1,348 tons, Captain D Nicholas, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain J T Cronin, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Poseidon, 2,510 tons, Captain L Lemessich, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Trieste with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Boseck, Mr Roller, and 47 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Lycia	2116	Fletcher	A	K. Nixon & Co.
" Clio	1779	Colman	B	F Muir & Co.
" Calder	400	Fairweather.	D	B & P S N Co.
" Trifels	1816	Schwrz	K	Glade & Co.
" Nyanza	1428	Simons	L	Eboji Shewji.
" Emir	2629	Robinson	M	K Nixon & Co.
" Loch Maree	1723	Lee	N	W&A Graham & Co
" La bourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M M Maritimes Co.
" Yorkshire	2303	Henry	P	K Nixon & Co
		HARBOUR WALL.		
Kaveri		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co
Neera		Nacoda		Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Arcadia	3174	Andrews	1	P & O Co
" Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Poseidon	2510	Lomisich	8	A H L S N Co
" Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Poseidon (s)	Lemessich	Trieste, Oct. 15.
	H. M. Troopship Euphrates	Pattisson	Portsmouth, Oct. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Karachi.
	Kangra (s)	Ingram	London, &c.
	Astræa (s)	Nicholas	Karachi.
	R. Rubattino (s)	Merello	Genoa.

The steamer Hoseinee, Capt. Cronin, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Arcadia for London, &c.
" Kilwa for Persian Gulf via K. Coast and Karachi.
" Busheer for Marmugoa.
" Chindwara for Coast and Calcutta.
" Karagola for K. Coast and Karachi.
" Poseidon for China, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	Departures. To.
October.					
8	MarinerHM's	Arbuthnot	Somali coast	29	Cruise
21	Tanjore	Ratlin	Mussowa		Jeddah
22	Mayo I G	Ayes	Somali coast.	23	Bombay.
23	Siam	Weighell	Bombay	4	Bombay.
25	Beatrice	Edwards	Barry	1	Kurrachee
26	Dalmally	Wilson	Cardiff		
	Chebino	Mahomed	Jeddah	2	Suez
27	Woodcock	Craig	Berbera	31	Hodeida
	Etoile Fch G boat	Carfort	Obock		Obock
	Soghalien	Homery	China	28	Marseilles.
28	St Malnock	Boig	Kurrachee		Antwerp
	Tenasserim I G	Falle	Bombay	3	Somali coast
	Bromo	Sikemier	Rotterdam	28	Batavia
	Muyun	Mackenzie	Hodeida	31	Hodeida
	Tuna	Lovell	Hodeida		Berbera
	Thames	Seaton	London	28	Bombay
30	Isla de Mindanao	Galliana	Barcelona	30	Manilla
	D'Jomnah	Bonnefoi	Marseilles		China
	Sultan	Johnson	Jeddah	2	Calcutta
	Peshawar	Whelor	Bombay	31	London
31	Tigris	Hudson	Cardiff		
	Vadala	Johnstone	London	31	Calcutta
	Manora	Burkitt	Calcutta		London.
	Olympia	Hervey	Kurrachee		PortSaid F O
	Douro	Marshall	Bombay		Hull
1	Mariner H M's	Arbuthnot	Somali coast.		
	Norna	Greig	Cardiff		
2	Isla de Luzon	Genis	Manilla	2	Barcelona
	Venezia	Barabino	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Poseidon	Lemesich	Trieste	3	Bombay
	Taroba	Morris	London	4	Brisbane
	Tamara (im Yacht)	Yacoubovsky	Suez		
	Henzada	Avern	London	3	Bombay

Aden, 3rd Nov., 1890.

THE *Indian Daily News* remarks with reference to Fakir Rajendranath :—"It is somewhat surprising that such a petition should have been got up without any public notification of it, and still more so that it is the joint production of Hindu and Mahomedans; and most so that two Hindus and three Mahomedans are setting out on a political pilgrimage to Great Britain and Ireland, to carry on a constitutioned agitation in the Press and in Parliament. It would be interesting to know more of this matter, if indeed the whole statement is not, like the petition, largely of a fictitious character, which we must suspect it is."

YOU need not fear to use SAPOLIO because "Death loves a shining mark." Sapolio is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes. Try it Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall (s.)—10 cases writing slates, Abdoolally Somsoodin.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macgregor (s)—5 cases whisky, R Ramchundra and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Kangra s—47 cases oilmenstores, &c, E Sumsoodin and Co; 8 cases provisions, &c, Kangra and Co; 100 cases candles, S A S Dawood; 100 cases oilmenstores, R Jooma; 18 cases clocks, Mooli Gangjee; 25 cases chemicals, D Anunjee.

Asia s—5 cases whisky, R Ramchundra and Co.

Peninsular s—8 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 2 cases soap, P N Kerrawala; 5 cases whisky, R Ramchandra and Co.

Thames s—8 cases bacon, cheese, and ham, Bolton and Co; 29 cases oilmenstores, Dinshaw Burzorjee; 10 cases cheese, J Mahomed Allana; 38 cases hams, bacon, and cheese, &c, Green and Read; 28 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—36 cases glassware, J Rehimtoola; 3 cases soap, Hajee A Allymahomed; 12 cases glassware, Volkart Brothers; 100 boxes candles, M P Nathan and Sons; 13 barrels alizarine, E Allybhoy; 279 cases candles, &c, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Trifels s—300 boxes candles, N Hussonally; 110 boxes candles, S Abdoolally; 29 packages glassware, G H Cullian; 250 boxes candles, S Hiptoola; 200 barrels alizarine, C Khimjee.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—50 cases matches and 101 packages papers, S A S Dawood; 295 cases matches, A Shaikadam; 19 cases oilmenstores, S Hiptoola.

FROM VENICE.

Thames s—8 cases soap, A Amroodin; 4 cases soap, Hajee A Allymahomed; 25 cases soap, Lyon and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Emir s—2,717 cwts groundnut cake, Glade and Co; 200 bales wool, Goculdas Tulseedas.

Britannia s—26 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—12 bales skin, F Mahomed Mustan and Co; 25 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co; 23 bales skin and 46 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—117 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers; 6,003 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 360 bales cottonfly, Takersee Jeewraj; 1 box silver plates, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, and 900 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Yorkshire s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co; 1,999¼ cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co.

Clio s—444 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—12 pots rosa oil, Volkart Brothers; 225 cwts mustarseed, 90 cwts castorseed, 15 cwts linseed, and 62¼ cwts clove, Warden and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—2,000 cwts castorseed and 2,498 cwts tilseed, Ralli Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 7.

Taylor, Lieut, Bo, 1st Worcest Regt, on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 9.

Wright, Surgeon, Ms, Med Staff, on leave, from Katra N W P.

Harvey, Lt-Col, Beng, R E, from leave, from England.

Jones, Beng, 14 Sikhs, from leave, from England.

Hutchinson, Major, Bo, R Lanc Regt, off furl, from England.

Lloyd-Jones, Lieut, 13 Bo I, on leave, from Quetta.

Boyd, Surgeon-Major, Bo, I M D, from leave, from England

Goodfellow, Major-Genl, Bo, R E, from leave, from England.

Perceval, Lieut, Beng, R E, from leave, from England.

Birch, Col, 9th Bo Inft, from leave, from England.

Gordon, Major, Beng 6th Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Longe, Capt, Beng, R E, from furlough, from England.

Furguson, Surgeon, Beng, Med Staff, from leave, from England.

Rosseter, Major,Beng, R A, Med Staff, from leave, from England.

Rosseter, Capt, Bo, 2nd Dur. L. I., from leave, from England.

Wyllie, Major, Beng Staff Corps, from furl, from England.

MacGregor, Surg-Major, Bo, I. M. S., from furl, from England.

Whaler, Capt, 6th Beng Cavalry, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 9.

Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.

Wright, Surgeon,Ms, IMS, on duty, to Madras.

NOVEMBER 10

Harvey, Lt-Col, Beugal, RE, on duty, to Lahore.

Haydon, Lt-Col, Bo, RE, on leave, to Matheran.

MacGregor, Surgeon-Major, Bo, IMS, on duty, to Deesa.

Wyllie, Major, Bengal, to rejoin, to Kotah.

Smith, Major, Bengal, RA, on duty, to Delhi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT, B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 11th November, 1890.

1. On Saturday next, the 15th instant, the Battery will parade at

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

LADIES FASHIONABLE SAILOR HATS, Covered Cloth, Fancy Cloth Bands, in every Favorite Shade, extremely Stylish. Rs. 3.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

DON'T DELAY, apply at once for our extraordinary CHEAP PACKETS of this Season 'Xmas Cards, 20 for annas 4, 50 for annas 8, and 100 for 1 Rupee only; also hundreds of varieties from one pice each. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

WONDERFULLY CHEAP, CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED small decent travelling TIMEPIECES, fitted in a nice morrocco velvet lined case, with lever movements, guaranteed to keep perfect time Price Rs. 6 only.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller 97, Medows Street.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

ENGLISH HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.—Large Airy apartments for families and bachelors. Convenently situated in the centre. Terms Moderate.

RAMSAY'S PATENT CONDENSED COKE, to arrive per steamer shortly, a small consignment. Apply to JAMES MACKINTOSH and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

MOTIVALA'S, DYSENTRODYNE a never failing remedy in Dysentery of all kinds, with blood or slime, colic, Vomiting and ordinary Diarrhœa. It has cured numerous hopeless cases. "It acts like a charm and is worth its weight in gold." Price 4 and 8 annas per phial. See very numerous certificates in the Handbills for which apply to S. B MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a small well-furnished, nicely situated HOUSE, at Broach Candy, from 1st January, for 10 months. Rent Rs. 150. Address "M. N." care of this Office.

COMPOUNDER.—WANTED, a GOOD COMPOUNDER, good wages to suitable man. THOMSON & TAYLOR.

WANTED, A Nursery or Lady's MAID, European or Eurasian, for two children 8 and 10 years of age. Apply to Mrs. BRIGGS, Temperance Hotel, Colaba.

MILL MANAGER WANTED, for a Cotton Mill, in Madras. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Salary Rs. 20 per month with prospects. Apply own hand writing to "B.," care of this Office.

WANTED from January 1st, 1891 a European or Eurasian CLERK, to act also as Junior Cathedral Verger, a pensioner preferred. Must be a church man. Applications, by letter only, enclosing testimonials, to be addressed to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Cathedral Vestry, from whom particulars as to pay &c. can be obtained.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel, for a short time, viz., 10 days, before I stayed at the Royal Hotel Mazagon, the same proprietor Mr. Postonji. I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZ-HERBERT, formerly, Proprietor, Byculla Hotel.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1 and Pekoe As. 14 per lb. These teas are highly appreciated by those who try them. DANTRA and Co. Tea Merchants, Fort, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Ladies' Fans, Writing Cases, Hand Bags, &c., Selling at half the marked prices.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates Mill Labels, &c., works guaranteed European finish at rates to suit all.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA, or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PHLOX, Verbena, Pinks, Peleenia and all other favourite annual Seeds, just received.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

GLASGOW FIRM of EXPORTERS, knowing the Indian trade desire Agents in Bombay for collections of Indents. Address for forwardation to "L.W.D." Care of, Street and Co. 30, Cornhill, London, England.

TENTS.—Various kinds for hire. Double and single Pole Rowty, Shamianas, Palls, Stables &c., Apply to, PESTONJI, Esplanade Gymkhana.

THE new improved patent ARISTON with iron Axles and brass wheels with 12 tunes and case complete. Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian Climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS on the MONTHLY PAYMENT System. Good Fine Compassed Iron Framed Instruments in solid cases, from Rs. 23 per month.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

FULL SIZE COTTON BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., Complete FOR SALE by Dobson and Barlow, Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER, Bone and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

A EUROPEAN LADY wishes to give Tuition Daily in English (6th Standard) Parisean, French, Music, Singing. Highest Testimonials. Address "93" care of this Office.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Books, Stationery, Photograph Frames and Albums, Colored Pictures, Christmas Cards, &c., &c., MONDAY, 10th to SATURDAY, 16th November at the BOMBAY TRACT & BOOK SOCIETY'S DEPOT, opposite Money School.

FOR SALE.—COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—One Crighton's Double SCUTCHER of 1888. Can be seen in working order at the Company's Mill, Byculla. For Particulars and Price apply to MILL MANAGER, Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a first-class upper storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.—Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL—Well-known, most central, very close to Public Offices, Library, etc, is now open to Visitors. Rooms comfortable. Terms, moderate.

PROF. NOTT BARNES'S BANJO STUDIO and Sale Rooms, 31, Elphinstone Circle, (late Green Street). The finest stock of Banjos in India. Prospectus on application.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the last week in November, a shipment of 200 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

In Wood or Iron, with best double woven.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES.—A fresh supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
General House Furnishers.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 Years in Practice.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALES OF OLD WEIGHING SCALES, DINING TABLES, &c.,

Under instructions from the Post-master General Bombay. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medow Streets, Fort unserviceable articles, viz.:—Canvas bags, lamps, clocks, letter boxes, beam scales, platform scale, weights, tripod stands, leather articles, inkstands, scissors, padlocks, boxes, table, matting, old rubber, &c.,

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—consisting 6 pieces of dining table and 1 easy chair.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 210 OF 1890.

Ghanasham Nilkanth (Plaintiff, Mortgagee.)

vs.

Jusabhoy Datoo and Karmali Jusab Datooany } Defendants and Mortgagors.

Under instructions from L. A. Watkins, Esq. Special Commissioner, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in this suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of November, 1890, at 4 p.m. the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Elphinstone estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1,328) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by Sholapur Street, on or towards the south by Poona Street, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Port Trustees, and on or towards the west by Clive Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and registered by the said trustees in their Rent Roll under No. 462, and are situate in the registration District of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said defendants the mortgagors and are now in the occupation of the tonants of the plaintiff, the mortgagee and the said premises with all the appurtenances were by on indenture of lease dated 1st November 1887, and made between the said Trustees of the one part and Jussabhoy Datoo of the other part demised to the said Jussabhoy Datoo, for the term of 50 years and also the messuage or godown erected thereon since the date of the said lease pursuant to the covenant in that behalf contained therein and bearing Municipal Ward No. 4837, 4839, and Street Nos. 59,63.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Malvi Solicitors, for the plaintiff or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th November, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10.

THE items of news which were omitted from Friday's telegrams through Reuter, are meantime to hand, and show the total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe to have increased during the week ending on that day by 220,000 bales, say to 2,530,000 bales; while of East Indian Cotton there were 13,000 bales less in sight, at 390,000 bales. The Wheat market was quiet but steady; but No. 1 spot Soft White in Liverpool was 1d. per cental dearer, at 7s. 10d., ex-quay, compared with the last quotation received through the same medium. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 120,000 quarters less than on the previous Friday, at 1,650,000 quarters.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...Dec	Rs.	4,43,207
,, ,, Branches .... ,,	,,	10,48,494
Other Deposits ..... ,,	,,	4,61,909
Government Securities ..... ,,	,,	1,00,787
Loans ..... ,,	,,	7,53,767
Bills Discounted .....Inc.	,,	1,35,383
Cash with other Banks ..... ,,	,,	75,871
Cash and Currency Notes.....Dec.	,,	12,54,957

For the first time for a considerable period during which the abundance of money has allowed the Presidency Bank's rate to remain at the low level of three per cent., the Cash Balance, as disclosed by the Statement of the Bank's affairs issued this afternoon, shows a seasonable falling off, say to the extent of some 12½ lakhs. On the eve of the *Dewali* holidays, however, with little business doing generally, and less in prospect, except perhaps on the special *Dewali* line for some time to come, it is natural that the decrease in the Cash Balance should not be due to any material expansion in the trade demand, and, on the contrary, as will be seen from the figures which we give above, there had been an actual falling off to the amount 1½ lakh under this head, some diminution in Private Deposits and a small increase in Bills Discounted having been more than counterbalanced by a material reduction in Loans, the decrease in the Balance having been due to Government withdrawals, especially at the Branches in the Mofussil.

COTTON.—A small business has been done again to-day in this staple here, the purchases having been confined to some 500 bales in the aggregate of ready Julgaum and Dhulia of the new crop, at Rs. 178½ and Rs. 173 per candy, respectively. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices are quite unchanged.

The unsettled and unseasonable weather which prevailed here lately owing, it would appear, to cyclonic disturbances on the coast, has extended to a portion of the Cotton area, and the weather and crop telegrams issued officially to-day report a fall ranging from 42 cents at Dhulia to 6½ inches at Barsee in all the Omrawuttee districts, at Bellary, and at Hubli. Excepting at Omrawuttee itself, where there was every appearance of a continued fall, and at Barsee, where it was still cloudy, however, the weather generally looked like clearing up, and no more than slight damage to the crop was anticipated; while at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the crops were healthy. There had been no rain in any portion of the Bengal, Broach, or Dhollera circles and accounts from all the districts of the same are of the previous favourable tenor, no damage being yet reported from a flight of locusts in parts of the Dhollera district proper.

WHEAT has remained firm in tone, and the recent partial advance in prices has been maintained; but few fresh transactions have transpired to day

SEEDS have been taken to only a moderate extent in a steady market, with prices quoted as before for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	779 bales.
Wheat 28,226	cwt.
Linseed 4,840	,,
Gingelly..... 4,634	,,
Poppy Seed 3,593	,,
Ground Nuts..... 642	,,

FREIGHTS are quieter, though not actually lower as to rates; but there is very little demand for tonnage, ready or forward, and no fresh business of importance has been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling this morning under the usual influence, at some advance on Saturday's closing rates, Bank Demand having been quoted at 1s. 6½d. and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 6¾d.; and maintaining its upward tendency through out the day, closed at a further rise of 1-16d. at our quotations. Some forward Mercantile Bills came out at 1s. 7d. for January, and at 1s. 7 1-16d. for February delivery; and some three months' sight Bank Paper was done to a Bank, at 1s. 6 11-16d. for the mail.

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 6 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....1s. 6 3-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 6¼d.	,,
Credits do. ...1s. 6 11-16d.	,,
Francs do. ...1·97½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has continued quiet as to the amount of business passing, but the tone has been firm to-day, and rates, may be called 1-16d. per cent. higher in all positions, 103 1-16 having been quoted for Fours for Money; 102 13-16, for the next settlement; and 102½ for the January account. 106 is the nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—The Share market has been closed to-day, and will remain so for the next three days for the Dewali holidays.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	4 3-16.

The Manchester market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1s. 5¾d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	94⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	94⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅜
4½ per cent. ,, ...	80⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	105
Bar Silver	47¼

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara left here for Bombay and Karachi this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Fazalka left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Nov. 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mirzapore arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Lombardy left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay on the 8th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Next mail for Mauritius closes at Aden about 6 a.m. on Wednesday, the 12th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 9.

10 p.m.	79·3

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

6 a.m....	76·0
10 a.m....	82·4
2 p.m....	83·1
4 p.m....	83·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE, IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KALE—November 9, at Girgaum, Borbhat Lane, the wife of Kristnarao Nana Bapooji Kale, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GRIBBIN—BEAVER—November 9, at Christ Church Byculla, by the Rev W E Scott, B. A. William Henry, second son of the late John Gribbin, Spindle and Flyer, Manufacturer, Manchester, and Sale, to Annie, eldest daughter of the late Henry Jones, Tin Plate Worker, Manchester, and widow of the late William Beaver, Solicitor, Manchester. No Cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SPARLING—At Barrackpore, the wife of A H Sparling, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ROLFE—CROSSLEY—October 20, at Moabund, Jorhat, Assam, by the Rev S Endle, John Herbert Hieron Rolfe, to Edith Shirley Crossley.

SIMPSON—BIVER-DE NICOLAIS—November 3, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev E T Beatty, Chaplain of Jutogh, Francis Lever Garnsey Simpson, Mining Engineer, Mohpani, C P, third son of the late Rev. M H Simpson, Vicar of Tow Low, Durham, to Clemence, only daughter of the late Captain S Biver-de Nicolais, R A, Legrend Honneur, St Denis, France. (No Cards.)

DEATHS.

BLOCKMANN—Oct 16, of dysentery, H O Blockmann, late Manager, Bullykundi Tea Estate, Hailakundi, Cachar, aged 28 years.

LEE—November 3, at the Railway Hotel, Cawnpore, Joseph William Edward, the infant son of Joseph and Bella Lee, aged 1 year, 11 months and 3 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1890.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce have on the whole done wisely in not associating themselves *à outrance* with the proposal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the abolition of full addresses in inland telegrams, and the increase of the number of words to be sent for the minimum charge to sixteen. There was, no doubt, much to be said for the proposal as it stood, and it seems to have been endorsed by well nigh every Chamber of Commerce in India. The Director-General of Telegraphs, it must be admitted, has, however, submitted the proposal to a more searching examination than it has received elsewhere, and his arguments are in the main not easily to be disposed of. The free address, which has been in operation for nearly nineteen years, was given for very practical reasons. Next to being paid for the service that it renders to the public, the most important consideration for the department is that the messages entrusted to it shall be capable of prompt and easy delivery, and it has been held all along that nothing would be more likely to conduce to this than the transmission of the address free of charge. Here, at all events, it was decided that the sender should have no excuse for abbreviation, for abbreviation in this part of the message might mean confusion. Queer things seem to have been done under the older regime, as, for instance, combining two or three names in the address in one word—a device in which the sender was as likely to be cheated as Government, as economically telegraphed messages of this kind were often in danger of not being transmitted at all. If the records of the department had been searched for the purpose, we doubt not that some curious examples of this might easily have been found. The Director General very fairly points out that the delivery of messages in India is often carried out under many disadvantages in comparison with similar work in Europe. Whether or not the messengers can read English is a question of locality. In the Madras Presidency, we suppose a good many of them can; in Bombay the large majority cannot, and transliteration comes to their aid not always perhaps as promptly or successfully as could be desired.

But the chief reason for a full address is the large number of native names either alike or closely resembling each other which renders fulness of description and address necessary. "Nanabhoy, Bombay," would be as indefinite a description as "Jones, Wales," and we know of no native name in all India which has as marked an individuality as that of a well-known citizen of Bombay who once received in the ordinary course of post a letter addressed to him from England with simply his name and "India" for sufficient address. A cursory glance at the names of Indian streets, at the peculiarity of house numbering, and at the enormous repetitions of familiar names amongst the inhibitants, will be sufficient to account for the desire of the Telegraph Department to encourage fulness in the addressing of messages. For it is obvious that an undelivered message, or one which it is difficult to deliver, may mean not only disappointment and loss to the transmitter and to the addressee, but that it entails work and trouble to the department, for which an ordinary fee is an inadequate recompense. A "dead message" is thus worse than a "dead letter," for before being consigned to oblivion or reported back to the transmitter, it has been the subject of many unavailing inquiries. As it is, with free addresses to encourage fulness of indication, the number of messages undelivered through insufficient or inaccurate address has grown of late years, and last year there were 13,555 of them. The fact that three-quarters of these were addressed to natives will cause no astonishment. They are the owners of names often confusing by their resemblance to each other, and men live so far apart in India that it is no wonder when the sender of a message knows nothing more of the addressee's whereabouts than his town of residence. The difference between the names and addresses of natives in India and those of Europeans in regard to length, is curiously brought out by the Director-General as the result of an examination of a large number of messages. Leaving out the name of the station of origin, which is treated as a service indication, the average number of words in the address of European mercantile telegrams is 7·09, while in a native mercantile message it is 10·21. Now the practical bearing of this fact upon the proposal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is obvious. The natives who use the telegraph would not, for economy's sake, do with a name less, but it is certain that in telegraphing they would resort to the very practice of compression the discouragement of which was the chief object in view when a free address was conceded in 1872. The fact cannot be got over that the natives would be at a disadvantage in telegraphing with a changeable address. The European firm could and would easily adopt registered addresses, as the regulations would permit it, at a cost of Rs. 10 per message. This, it is pointed out, would profit them to the extent of five words per message. It may be suggested that the Natives might as easily register their addresses as Europeans. So they might, and it seems to us a very desirable compromise which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have devised in recommending that those who register their names should be allowed an extra four words in the body of the message, and that to encourage this the registration fee should be reduced to five rupees. But the bulk of Natives resorting to the telegraph are occasional users of it—people who would never think of registering their names, and to whom it would not be an economy to do so.

It comes to this, then, that a departure from the free-address system, no matter how liberally it might be made up for by an extension of the maximum number of words to be sent for a minimum charge, would mean a general resort to the compression of the address, with all the confusion and trouble in search and going astray of messages which that would entail. The contention that the present free address system is wasteful may be fairly left to the Department to decide upon. The fact that a good many thousands of messages are undelivered every year shows that on the whole the addresses are none too informing, and it is certain that a compression of address would lead to greater labour in vain in the search after inadequately indicated addressees. As the Director General says, the Department would much prefer to carry an unnecessary word or two rather than not deliver a telegram, and it has no reason to complain of the average length of addresses now sent, though it is true that occasional abuses of the right of free address do take place. On the whole it is difficult to see how the public as a whole could have gained by the change asked for. The comparatively few who registered their address, and so had thirteen words out of the sixteen as text, would have derived a slight advantage. But the class who could not or would not register, and who find it necessary to include on the average 10·21 words in the address, would be very inconveniently circumscribed. On the whole, the Director General's account of the matter is based upon consideration for the greatest good of the greatest number, and few who read it will be ready to admit that the Bengal Chamber have quite made out their case. If the commercial community are in any way disappointed at his conclusions, there is one notification in his memorandum which will more than make up for the disappointment. The announcement that "we have considerable reductions in foreign tariff in immediate contemplation" involves a much greater relief to commerce than the promise of a reduction of ocean postage that was made last April involves, even if the latter had been carried out. When it is remembered that upon a good deal of the business put through in Bombay, the telegraphic charges came to half per cent., it will be seen what a sensible relief to trade will be given when the promised reduction is carried out.

TRIBAL disputes and tribal warfare may be a sufficiently exciting theme when you know who is who in the, no doubt, rapidly moving drama. But to most of us El Bahrein, El Katr, and the Oman coast are only geographical expressions, and we are afraid that that portion of the Administration Report of the Persian Gulf Political Residency which deals with the coalition of the Chiefs of Shargah, Um-el-Kawain, and Ras-el-Kaimah, against Abu Dhabi and Debay, makes an insignificant addition to intelligible contemporary history. From El Bahrein, indeed, the tidings are of peace, and even of scientific research. Mr. Theodore Bent, who wrote an excellent book upon Genoa a few years ago, and has since worked hard in the by-ways of history and archæology, has been to the Awal Island, in company with Mrs. Bent, and has carried on a series of excavations of tumuli of the ancient necropolis on that island. Their researches are said to have confirmed the belief of ancient writers that the Bahrein Islands were the original home of the Phœnicians. But the "Holy Islands" of old times are the Pearl Islands of to-day, and it is satisfactory to learn that the pearl fishery has of late been flourishing. This is of great importance to the Chiefs, both of El Bahrein and of the petty principalities on the Pirate Coast, who derive the greater part of their income from taxes levied on the fishing boats and their crews. On the Pirate Coast nearly two thousand pearl fishing boats are engaged; from El Bahrein about fifteen hundred go out; and from other parts of the coast about a thousand; and it is calculated that about thirty thousand men are engaged in the pearl fisheries. They have done exceedingly well for some years past, the takes being large, while the prices are keeping up, and, consequently, Colonel Ross reports there is a visible increase in the prosperity of the Arabs of those coasts, which is shown, amongst other ways, in the increased size of the boats which the Arabs build for the fishing. The portion of the report which chiefly interests the public is that which relates to the trade of South Persia and the Persian Gulf, for it shows that recent hopeful estimates of the commercial possibilities of that region are well founded. Colonel Ross reports on 1889 as having been a comparatively prosperous year for South Persia, for not only was there a marked increase in the volume of trade, but good profits were realized on the whole. An increase of forty per cent. in the customs receipts of Bushire should be a sufficiently conclusive indication that trade in those parts is growing. That British trade has secured a firm footing in South Persia is more than ever plain, and it seems that the goods referred to in last year's report as "Russian" chintzes, are in reality of English manufacture, as they were originally introduced into Persia overland through Russia. Certain other goods imported through one of the Gulf ports, and described as Austrian, are also said to be undoubtedly English. There seems, indeed, reason to believe that the trade from the Gulf is growing, and that it is beginning perhaps slowly to displace some of that which enters the country overland and otherwise from Russia. A leading English merchant recently told Colonel Ross that he had seen Manchester goods in the bazaars of Teheran, which, bearing Indian marks, had undoubtedly reached that capital *via* Bombay. Seeing, indeed, that a large Indian trade is done with Meshed, *via* Bunder Abbas, and that the road is little better than a wretched track unfit for wheeled traffic, the trade through the Gulf ports with Ispahan and Teheran should be capable of a considerable development when the roads from the Karun to those cities, for the construction of which a company has been formed, are completed. As to the Karun itself, Colonel Ross reports that considerable progress has been made on that river, that a suitable steamer is running on the upper river; and that the relations between the commercial agents and Persian officials are much improved. But despite banking companies and road syndicates, and many other signs of revival, in Persia, a good deal has yet to be done before the country becomes one in which foreign capitalists can with safety invest their resources. The administration is still incompetent and corrupt, and venal courts and officials give an immunity to fraud, perpetrated under the name of bankruptcy, which is fatal to trade. If Sir Drummond Wolff's successor at Teheran could bring that fact and its meaning home to the minds of the Shah and his advisers, he would do a service to the Persians themselves and to all who are interested in the trade of the country.

THAT is not a wise letter in which Mr. Middleton, Secretary to the National Union of Conservative Associations, has warned the Conservative Associations in England not to have anything to do with the Indian Congress movement. A score of objections might conceivably be raised by a Conservative to the introduction of Congress questions to the constituencies in England. But the rational ones amongst these objections do not appear to have suggested themselves to the mind of Mr. Middleton, who is conscious of only one objection, and that is that Mr. Digby, who has sent a circular to the Conservative Associations, inviting them to give the claims of India a place in their programme, was once a Secretary of the National Liberal Club and is a pronounced Radical. Mr. Digby, we suppose, would answer that he cannot help that, any more than he can help it that Mr. Middleton is a member of a Conservative club or two, and is an inveterate Tory. The difference between the two is that while they are equally pronounced party men, the one regards the party views of the other as a reason why co-operation for the good of India is impossible, and the other does not. When Mr. Eardley Norton a few weeks ago declared without warrant for those with whom he was supposed to be working that Indian politicians should throw in their lot with the Radical party he seemed to be doing an ill-advised thing. But the Secretary of the National Union of Conservative Associations has come forward in unconscious but very complete vindication of this not always discreet politician. There is no reason on earth, save those which the Conservatives may themselves supply, why that party should not be as much trusted and as fully made use of in Indian interests as the Liberals. A letter like that of Mr. Middleton does mischief to the Conservatives; and those of his party who have shown an intelligent interest in Indian affairs should make an opportunity of disavowing the hurtful tactics of one who appears to be a mere election agent, and who has no other criterion of the worthiness or the unworthiness of a cause than the criterion of origin. Suppose the not very insignificant question of the maintenance of the Union had been regarded by the Conservatives in the same unenlightened way four and-a-half years ago? There are Radicals on the Unionist side not less pronounced than Mr. Digby, yet the Conservatives are glad enough to co-operate with them.

THE King of Portugal has been pleased to order the recall of Senhor Vasco Guedes, the Governor-General of Goa, and has appointed Senhor Francisco Maria Da Cunha as his successor. There will be great rejoicings at this news, both in Goa and among the Goanese in Bombay. People who have not thought it worth while to master the principles of Goanese politics, and who make no distinction between the party of Loyola and the party of the *Ultramar* newspaper, will be satisfied that no great injustice has been done to Senhor Vasco Guedes in giving him the opportunity of returning to his native land. It is as unnecessary for us, as it is impossible, to decide whether the official or the popular account of the affray at Goa last month is the nearer to truth—or, shall we say, the farther from untruth? This would be an even harder puzzle than an attempt to decide between Colonel Caddell's and Mr. John Morley's account of the way in which order was vindicated at Tipperary the other day. The Portuguese Government would, however, show a strangely cynical disregard for the lives of their subjects if they did not subject the whole matter to a much more dispassionate investigation than is possible in the atmosphere of Goa. Meantime in deciding that an official who cannot manage to get through a municipal election without having a record of thirteen deaths is obviously not the man for Goa or for any other administration where lethal weapons are entrusted to the authorities, the Lisbon Government have done wisely. When you put an armed force at the disposal of an administrator, it is usually on the assumption that he has the wit to know how to use it and when not to use it, and this Senhor Vasco de Guedes does not seem to have had.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afterno

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Under the *modus vivendi* concluded between Great Britain and Portugal the recent Anglo-Portuguese Convention is withdrawn, and the *status quo ante* is recognised.

GENERAL BOOTH'S SCHEME.

A letter from Sir Francis Knollys, the Private Secretary to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, expresses the interest taken by his Royal Highness in General Booth's scheme for reclaiming the lower social strata.

The Bishops of Bath, Rochester, Lincoln, and Wakefield, and Archdeacon Farrar have also written expressing their warm approval of the scheme.

General Booth is now making an appeal for help to the Ministers of all Churches.

COLONEL EUAN-SMITH.

Colonel Euan-Smith has been appointed a Commander of the Bath.

DOCTOR KOCK'S CURE.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.

Some of the most eminent surgeons here are testing Doctor Kock's treatment for tubercular disease, and the success so far is reported to be remarkable.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MAJOR BARTTELOT AND MR. JAMIESON.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Bonny, which confirms every particular of the charges brought by Mr. Stanley against Major Barttelot and Mr. Jamieson and adding other charges of appalling atrocity. The writer of the letter says he believes that the only excuse for Major Barttelot was his insanity at the time.

THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON THE IRISH FAMINE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

The American Committee on the Irish Famine have withdrawn their appeal for funds, Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon urging that it would interfere with Irish politics.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 10.

Early this morning the Governor visited in turn the Fort, the Hospital, the Schools, and Jail. At noon he was presented at Mr. Lely's bungalow with addresses from the Municipality and the Anjuman-i-Islam. Khan Bahadur Doctor Dosabhoy Pestonji, Vice-President of the Municipal Corporation, presented the first address to which his Excellency, replying, said that they had his heartfelt sympathy in the calamities of fire and flood which had visited them. He was glad, however, to notice they had not repined under their affliction, but with a determination worthy of all praise had set to work to restore and renew the houses damaged and destroyed by fire, and protecting themselves against the floods. Having set to work he thought it would be a pity, he said, not to complete the undertaking lest their old enemy should find an entrance at the weakest point. As regarded large schemes of drainage and water-supply, his Excellency said it was a very fine point, where should be drawn the line beyond which it was not legitimate for Government to step in and supplement local enterprise. Drainage and water-supply were matters of purely local moment, and it was quite out of his power to give substantial encouragement to the hope that their wishes for help from Government would be met. Although at the same time he recognised that their position was a particularly unfortunate one, and he would ascertain if any such circumstances had ever been regarded in the financial administration in the Bombay Presidency as would warrant Government in assisting a locality. His Excellency feared that the difficulty of obtaining a railway from Surat to Nandurbar was not confined to one of jurisdiction. It was a question bristling with legal difficulties, and the correspondence he had looked up on the subject did not go far enough to enable him to say that the difficulties would be overcome. He could assure them that Government had not been blind to the general difficulties of the line described in the address. With regard to education, he was glad that the Government Inspector, referred to Surat especially as one of the few which set an example in zealous and intelligent administration. He concluded by thanking them for the expression of loyalty and cordial welcome accorded him.

Nanu Mian B. Shaikh next read the Anjuman-i-Islam address and the Governor, in reply, said if, as they said, they were in a minority and unable to make their voices heard, it was, a misfortune, but he could not sympathise with them if that misfortune arose from lack of enterprise, while Government retained the right of nomination to take care that each interest is represented in fair proportions. Beyond that success rested with themselves. Regarding education he thought their request for more scholarships is rather invidious. They should not trust too much to Government for such. As to the subject of closing up the burial grounds the Municipality had the health of the city to look to, but he had every hope that some common ground of agreement might be found between a desire to secure sanitary conditions for the living and anxiety to show proper respect to the dead, he felt sure that nothing would be done with an idea of disrespect to the Mahomedan religion. Referring, in conclusion, to stage representations of the Prophet Mahomet, the most earnest Christians would never wish to outrage the feelings of their fellow-subjects in India or of Mahomedans anywhere, and he was pleased, as they were, that the play had never taken any form. During the afternoon the Governor was busy returning visits of Chiefs and other gentlemen who visited him yesterday.

LORD HARRIS ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

In the afternoon at 5-30, his Excellency distributed prizes to the girls of the Surat schools in the Public Park. The proceedings were opened by the chairman of the School Board reading a short review of the rise and progress of female education in Surat. After distributing the prizes, the Governor addressed the gathering on the necessity of female education, saying that a woman had her duties to perform in life, which without education she could not understand. He was pleased to note that though the education of girls in schools of quasi-public character could hardly be termed popular in India, yet there could be no question that female education was progressing. The girls sang the National Anthem, which terminated the proceedings at half-past nine. H. E. the Governor was entertained to a party by Mr. Gulam Baba Khan at the Nawab's palace. Early in the morning his Excellency leaves by a special train for Abu Road to meet H. E. the Viceroy.

LORD CONNEMARA'S RESIGNATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

The *Madras Times*, in commenting on Lord Connemara's resignation, says that rumour has so long been busy in regard to Lord Connemara's intentions and it has recently been so obvious that something out of the common was being prepared for, that little surprise has been expressed. The *Times* adds that the general feeling among Europeans is probably one of relief, though doubtless many natives will regret to part from a Governor who has been uniformly affable, and who has never adopted the policy of exclusiveness in favour with some of his predecessors. The *Times* gives the Governor credit for good intentions; the spirit, it says, has been willing, yet the course along which the administration has moved is not one of which the Anglo-Indian in this Presidency appears to think highly.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA RECALLED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 10.

His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the present Minister and Secretary of State for Portuguese India have been pleased to listen to the request of our community, and have dismissed the Governor-General of Goa M. Vasco Guedes. General Francisco Maria da Cunha has been appointed instead. He left Lisbon on the 3rd instant.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

In reviewing H. E. the Governor's administration the *Madras Times* says that his Excellency has personally guided the administrative coach when it has run well, and that he has not been the only one in fault when it has run ill. There is no doubt that he has avoided irritating race prejudices, which during his period rose to an unusual tension between the Europeans and Hindus in many parts of the country. The Madras Government, however, succeeded in making the coach run smoothly and with a little noise, keeping well on the high road and not unduly favouring any race among its supporters. The Governor himself has contributed to this; he has been gracious to Hindus as well as to Europeans. He has gone out of his way at times to display an interest in the future of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities, and in this way managed to gloss over or entirely to hide those little spots that must result from political feverishness, with which many sections of society have lately been afflicted. In this way his lordship has been of great service. As the social head of the people Lord Connemara has been in many ways a conspicuous success.

THE 2ND SOMERSETSHIRE L. I.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 10.

I hear that the 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, which commenced its march to Bangalore from Belgaum on the 2nd inst., has been detained over a week at Dharwar on account of heavy rain. Should the rains continue the regiment will probably have to go on by rail.

THE POONA RIFLE MEETING.

The results of the shooting at Mhow and Neemuch, and part from Bhuj, have been received here, but these do not necessitate any very important alterations in the scores I have already sent you.

THE DEW OF HEAVEN.

LAST cold weather when Sir Samuel Baker was passing through Bombay, he was asked by an enterprising fellow-voyager to point out some subject of research which might redeem a tour in the East from the reproach of barrenness in tangible results. The experienced explorer suggested that an investigation into the subject of the origin of manna, and its real nature, would be of considerable interest and would settle a long-vexed question. Is manna a dew which falls from heaven from the banqueting tables of the gods; or an emanation from the ground in remote deserts? Is it the produce of trees or flowering plants; is it a fungus growing on the leaves of trees? Was the manna which supported the Hebrews when wandering far from the Promised Land a miraculous gift to support them, and make them forget the flesh-pots of Egypt? Researchin Mesopotamia and Northern Arabia, where manna is to this day an article of daily diet, and is bought and sold in the bazaars, seemed desirable. Sir Samuel Baker placed the gentleman who sought his advice in communication with the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and the preliminary steps were taken to carry out inquiry in the region indicated. Unforeseen circumstances interfered with this project, and we therefore sought for light in another direction, and we owe to the writer of the following memorandum a succinct and interesting account of the legendary manna, as well as of the sources from which the project itself is derived:—

"At the time of the renovation of the world, the Abhaswara Devas came down to the earth—say the Buddhist legends—each possessed of a shining body, flying as they went, and self-existent. Seeing the earth's crust was fragrant and sweet, they took it, and ate it much. Then they lost their spiritual powers, their bodies became heavy, and their brightness disappeared. The sun and moon then began to be, &c."

The commentators tell you that there were 64 Abhaswaras, but that of their nature little is known. The number is clearly connected with the half-points of the compass, and they belong to the large class of heaven's revolving deities or powers. This sweetness of the earth's crust is the earliest parallel I have found to the Jews' manna, a bushel of which was one of the ancient "relics" at Jerusalem. This celestial idea about these devas gives a slender point of contact with the Norse conception of the vivifying dew that falls from the Universe-tree of Life, whose branches and leaves permeate the heavens. This dew was an ambrosia, the nourishing substance par excellence." It was also the honey of the celestial bees, that is the stars. And here, again, we have the sweet celestial manna, the honeydew (—to be carefully distinguished from the weed of that name!). The idea has travelled to Japan if one may guess from the Sinico-Japanese name of it; with the Buddhists in the term Kanro, a sweet dew said to fall from the sky.

But all this is curiously (especially the Norse part of it) connected with the present manna of commerce; which comes chiefly from the Ash—the Norse world-tree Yggdrasil was an ash—from Fraxinus ornus, the flowering ash, and F. rotundifolia, as they grow and flourish in Sicily and South Italy. This seems a very important matter of fact as to the mythological value of certain trees.

This manna is collected in the heat from July to October by making incisions in the bark and collecting the bursting sap. For the best sort small wedges are knocked into the tree. The manna then comes in a sort of stalactite or teardrop, and is the best sort. It is only this ash-manna that is employed as the mild purgative of the apothecary. But there is also a manna called mastichine or cedrine, which exudes from the trunk and leaves of the cedar of Lebanon; a Sinai manna, eaten by the Arabs, which comes from a variety of the tamarisk when attacked by one of the cochineal insects. The Alhagi manna is got off a sainfoin of Persia and Asia Minor, cultivated partly for that object; and another liquid manna, like honey, is collected in Egypt and Persia of the leaves of many shrubs. This last is known as Thereniabin or Terengebin. Here we get very near the real naturalistic origin of the Jewish manna, though that was "like hoar-frost on the ground." Still another description of it (Numbers XI) says its colour was that of bdellium—and what colour is that?— and its taste that of fresh oil.

[These few particulars are not out of cyclopœdias but are furnished by my own private "Index, impurgatorius!]"

ECHOES FROM ADEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, Nov. 4.

WE are going for a drive to Sheikh Othman. Our *ghari* has been ordered last night, for we must be up and off betimes so as to have as little as possible of the sun, Sheikh Othman being a long ten miles away, and I dare say our driver has spent the night in the chauki so as to ensure his being up to time. There he is now, down below the house, curled up on his little perch in the front of the *ghari*, fast asleep. If an Aden *ghari* driver is not pursuing his legitimate occupation of driving, he is courting the sleep god. It is barely 5-30 a.m, and the sun has not yet appeared, nor has the strong N.-E. breeze set in, so everything is pleasant excepting your sun hat, which always has the most extraordinary way, when there is no sun, of letting you know, by being most uncomfortable, the fact that it is not required—directly the sun has a grip of you, this feeling passes off at once. Why is this? Well, Jehu awakes, and after much tugging at the reins and plenty of whip, so does his jaded and overworked pony. Jehu grunts out "churr" (the Somali "clk"), and we are off. Past the 32-ton gun, which is still on the defence pier, past a detachment of gunners in shirt sleeves, adjusting ropes to various parts of the gun preparatory to dragging them off to Tarshine. Sleepy Aden is just rubbing its eyes as we get down into the Tawahi. The police at the Bandar give us a dejected salute, and try and look as though they had not also just awakened. Successful fishermen pass us at a trot on their way to the bazaar with poles on their shoulders, suspended from each end of which are large, tempting-looking surmais, or bunches of the pomfret, or dainty sardines. On we go through the Tawahi, leave it behind us, and get among the coals. The north-east wind is now rising, and we are treated till we are clear of the black diamonds to a shower of fine coal-dust. We are soon through, passing the P. and O. depots, Messageries, British India, and Aden Coal Company, and then get among Luke Thomas' yards—bang, bang; clatter, clatter, what a row there is on the slips even thus early—Aden's lighters being repaired—and drawn up against the wharves on our left are our little local steamers, the "Woodcock" and the "Tuna" plying between Aden and our ports on the African Coast. Up we go, up the Hadjaf hill, getting a peep into a native coffee shop on our left at the top—full of sleepy Somalis, and very dirty, and then with a run, down we go into Ma'ala plain. We get a glimpse as we pass of the Hadjaf, tucked away snugly under the hill on our left, and on our right we see the railings of the new cemetery, which was consecrated by the Bishop on the 31st of October, and of the sheds for the accommodation of pilgrims making the Hadj. We cannot stop to look, and are annoyed at the delay occasioned by a party of soldiers and their baggage marching in relief to Steamer Point. The duty policeman runs out of the Ma'ala station, saluting; with one hand, while with the other he endeavours to buckle on his belt. And here the road bifurcates. We take that to the left, as the Crater does not claim us to-day, and rattle through noisy, busy little Ma'ala, having much trouble to avoid the hamals carrying the skins and hides that make Ma'ala smell unpleasantly at times, and other hamals rolling bags of coffee and rice to the various followers of Ma'ala. We are nearly run into by a water-cart, whose driver is fast asleep on his seat, and whose camel consequently insists on the middle of the road. Commending the camel and his driver to a much warmer place than Aden, our Jehu gets under weigh again, and we are clear of Ma'ala, but only to get into the middle of a legion of camels. Barrier Gate has just opened, and the swarm of camel men, having satisfied the customs authorities at the Gate Preventive Station, are making for the Aden bazars. With what obstinacy and persistency do these camels block our road, and how they grumble and swear at their attendants who belabour them to get them to leave us space to pass, and how meek and unconcerned they look all the time. A camel is the rudest and most conceited animal that exists; he can be more persistently and superciliously bad-mannered than any beast I know of, making his rudeness worse as he elbows you off the road and into the gutter by looking all the time straight to his front and pretending he does not see you. There are certain races in the East whose rudeness is annoying, but they are not in the same week with a camel; a camel could give them 20 in 100, and waltz in a winner.

While thus venting our spleen on the camels, our driver, by judicious steering, has got clear, and we rather past Obstruction Pier, and through the Barrier Gate on to the Isthmus, and leaving the hills, get out on to the plain, and into the sun which is now just high enough to beat straight into our eyes, and this is the place our driver chooses for changing ponies. Our new pony is there waiting for us, and nibbling at the wisp of grass his owner provides for him. Our old pony is soon unharnessed, and a slap on his quarters tells him he is free, and with a grunt of satisfaction and a comfortable shake, he walks off to the mouthful of grass left by the pony who now has us in tow. Off we go again along a flat, uninteresting road, with the head of the harbour and Slave Island rising well out of the sea on our left. We are now bearing N.-E., and the wind, by the time strong, heads our *ghari*, and makes the work heavier for our little pony. There is nothing to look at on the road, sand and water everywhere, and the Sheikh Othman aqueduct keeping us company on the right. Arabs and Somalis and camels dot the road, and we meet kajilas of police-escorted kat, or an Arab husband leading a camel with a charpai slung across its back at right angles, and seated on this charpai his four or five closely-veiled women folk. What is that on the right looking like a little town? Oh, that is Khor Maksar, where the Aden troop live, and little parties of sowars are seen galloping about the plain at drill, while little puffs of smoke followed by the sharp cracks of rifles tell us that musketry is not being neglected. On past a very katcha native restaurant; past the glistening Italian salt works, the salt heaps looking like pitched E. P. tents with snow on them—on we go. But what is that dark green bush that now lines both sides of the road and stretches ahead as far as we can see? Oh! that is Khar; the young twigs at the top of the branches are plucked and left in the sun for seven days, after which they are buried for twenty-four hours in shallow pans dug in the sand, the product being a congealed mass not unlike cold moiten iron: it is potash, or unrefined washing soda, sold to the Aden dhobi and also exported to Bombay and elsewhere.

But we have not time to stop talking, so *en avant*, and we pass the Registration of Population Office in front of the Sheikh Othman pilgrim sheds, and the half mile from this into the tower is indeed a change; both sides of the road are lined with green trees, and the ground is covered with goats-foot creeper. Palms and other trees are to be seen in any number inside compounds, and the road is thick with travellers *en route* to or from Aden, those bound there wondering, perhaps, will the clerk at the Registration Office issue the necessary permit to them, without which Aden cannot be visited as the Barrier Gate cannot be passed. We drive up a broad street as wide as Dublin's Sackville Street, with long, fenced enclosures running parallel on each side, full of camels, goats, and dumbas, and stray goats whose end will be the pound, are standing up on their hind legs and nibbling when they can reach up the babul trees: the crowd is great, and our driver spends all his time shouting at them—lazzeroni, every man—to get out of the way, and the awfully narrow escapes of the children from being run over, keeps you in a constant cold, sick state of anxiety. Past the Clock Tower, we drive up to the Administration Office, where the obliging Superintendent, a Parsi Assistant Surgeon, is waiting to take us over the town. He tells us that it contains 10,000 inhabitants, a great portion of which is floating, and that it is largely made up of fisher folk, and the wives and families of firemen, &c., away at sea in the various steamers. We see a plan of the town, and find it is laid out on the American system, and consists of four sections. A large central rectangular *place*, with the clock tower in the centre, is surrounded by trees, and is chain-fenced, and in this are the public baths, painted red for the men and blue for the women, where for one pice as much water as is wanted can be had which, as it is used, is carried off by pipes, and helps to water the trees. Each bather has his little box all to himself, and he stands on an iron grating. We are next taken to the school, where we find a bright-eyed, merry-looking assemblage of children of both sexes chattering over the Koran, &c., the average daily attendance being about 80, and then we go on to the neat little market. Thence we visit the "Forest" on the British border, a nursery which supplies the town with all its trees and shrubs, and where vegetables are now being grown. Here also we find an apiary, and then we retrace our steps and visit the Hospital, a new and pretty building also surrounded by trees, and all so clean and nice, and so green and fresh after baked, brown Aden. We are then conveyed back and shown the slaughter sheds, and the drainage system of the town, which is on the latest sanitary principles, all the drains converging on our central one where, after filtration, the sullage passes off into the sea, the whole being flushed morning and evening. There is any quantity of water, but it is slightly brackish, and we do not wonder at this when we hear that the highest point in the town is but 31 feet above the sea level. We are now taken and shown the Administration Bungalow and Garden, and we find ourselves in a regular little summer palace small, but comfortably furnished, and standing in some three acres of ground, and full of trees and flowers, none of them, it is true, very rare or very gorgeous, but we see grass in plenty; date and cocoanut palms; oleander both white and red; gold mohur; pomegranate; jasmine; bougainvillier; Egyptian cotton; and such like—very soothing to Aden-fed eyes. There is *one* rose bush that is nursed with great care, *one* eucalyptus, and some mangoe slips, and the whole is plentifully watered by two big wells. From the upper story of the house we see the bungalows of the Scotch and the Catholic Missions; that of Mr. Cawasji Dinsha, possessing the best garden in the place, and with an English-stocked farm-yard; that of Abdula Hassam Ali and others, and we look across at the old Arab Sheikh Othman—small, and mud-built, in the Sheikh of which and in charge of a Wali, repose the bones of the patron saint of the town, and there also we look upon those curious dum-palms which, after reaching a certain height, bifurcate; grow a little more, and bifurcate again, and so continue.

But, bless my soul, it is getting on for noon, and we shall be burnt alive by the heat on the way back. "Here, *gharíwala, Aden ko jaldi chalo*, and drive like—well drive like an Aden *ghariwa'a* when the police are not looking."

Nunc vino pellite curas, you know the old sentence of Horace that Thacary is unconsciously so fond of *cras ingens iter abimus æquar*. It is a time of changes: our old Sappers and Miners are gone; disappeared in the "Mayo," which was replaced by the "Tenasserin" bringing us our new ones. The "Malabar" arrives in a few days with the Connaught Rangers, and carries off the Leicestershire to England, and the coast reliefs will all be carried out very shortly. Tempted by them charms of the Aden cold weather, ladies are arriving by almost every steamer, and the cold weather concert and theatrical fever is in the air. "Get thee up; eat and drink, for there is a sound of abundance of gaiety."

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOP-SHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S Troopship Euphrates, Commander J. R. E. Pattisson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 15th October, calling at Malta on the 24th, Port Said on the 28th. and Suez on the 30th October. She brought 68 officers, 17 ladies, 6 officers' children, 1,163 European rank and file, 20 women, and 13 children. During the voyage on the 3rd November in Red Sea there was one death of a Private, named H. Reves, of East Kent Regiment She experience, fine weather throughout the voyage except heavy rain on the 7th instant. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

Col W W Murdoch, RA
Col T Davidson, 16-Lan
Sgt-Maj J F Brodie and Mrs Brodie, M S
Sgt-Maj G B Mouat, MS
Lt-Col E J de Latour, and Mrs de Latour, RA
Maj C M Smith, RA
Maj F Longbourne, 2-R War
Maj R W H Harris, 1-E Surrey
Maj E J Fownes and Mrs Fownes, 2nd Som
Maj W A G Saunders, and Mrs Saunders, RA
Srgn A Ashbury and Mrs Ashbury, M S
Srgn G W Brazier-Creagh, MS
Capt C V Trower, 2-S W Bord
Vety Srgn J J Phillips, A V Dept
Capt B Grant and Mrs Grant, 2-Border
Capt H B Fowler, 2-RW Surrey
Srgn P C H Gordon, MS
Capt H A Chapman, RHA
Capt A W B Gordon, RA
Srgn F A Saw, MS
Srgn H S Peeke, MS
Vety Srgn J W A Morgan, Army V Dept
Vety Srgn R W Burke, Army V Dpt
Lieut A E V Congdon, 2-RM Fusrs
Qr-Mr T Litster, Mrs Litster Miss Litster, 2-HLI
Lieut K M P Grant, 1-E Surrey
Lieut H M Cooper, 2-W Surrey
Lieut G N Eales, 1-E Kent
Lieut A D Stewart, 1-R Bgde
Lieut R C Boyle, 2-RM Fusrs
Lieut A E Lascelles and Mrs Lascelles, 1-Norfolk
Lieut G M Hutton, Royal Engrs
Lieut C L Robertson, Royal Engrs
Lieut O C Argles, 1-W I Regt
Lieut H Coape-Smith, R Innis Fusrs
Hon Lieut J Nicholson, Madras Pub Works
Lieut P C Eliott Lockhart, 1-W I Regt
Lieut W Keyworth, 1-S Staff
2nd Lieut W M Coldstream, Royal Engr
2nd Lieut G T Scott, Royal Engrs
2nd Lieut C W Wilkinson, Royal Engr
2nd Lieut W Babington Royal Engrs
2nd Lieut A Adams, Royal Engrs
2nd Lieut C B Farewell, Royal Engrs
2nd Lieut A E Panet, Royal Engrs
2nd Lieut H P Ainslie 2-N Staffd.
2nd Lieut C Tennant, 1-R
2nd Lieut F E Geoghegan 2-Gloster
2nd Lieut H S Alexander, 1-Wilts
2nd Lieut C H B Clark, 2-York and Lanc
2nd Lieut A J Ralph, 2-R Irish
2nd Lieut R G S H Moriarty, 2-R Irish
2nd Lieut A H Wilson, 1-E Surrey
2nd Lieut G A H Beatty, 2-R Irish
2nd Lieut H C Beaton, 2-Derby
2nd Lieut H Fitz W Jardman 2-Somerset
2nd Lieut H B Rattary, 2-Derby
2nd Lieut A J R Glasfurd 1-North Lanc
2nd Lieut J W Ferguson, 3-Dgr Guards
2nd Lieut C W C Knox, 1-R Bgde
2nd Lieut H. Ross, 2-Somerset
2nd Lieut N Macpherson, 1-E Kent
2nd Lieut H K Harley, 2-R Dub Fusrs
2nd Lieut H M Martin, 2-Somerset
2nd Lieut F C Lane, R A
2nd Lieut M Biddulph, R A
Revd J D Breen, Chaplain
Mr Wiles, D N

LADIES.

Mrs C S Wheler, Mrs G Hedingham
Miss J M Hughes, Miss D M Moore, Miss C M Johnstone, Miss F Stoney, Miss E L Jardine, and Miss J E Stanisfreet.
—Indian Nursing Service.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

AT a meeting of the Senate of the University, to be held on the 24th inst., the following special report will be received from the Committee appointed by the Senate for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the present system of appointing examiners and suggesting such improvement and reforms as may appear desirable and practicable:—

"As certain questions concerning the instructions to examiners, and the conduct of examinations generally which some of the members of the Committee desired to include in the inquiry, were, in the opinion of the majority of the Committee, not within the scope of the resolution of the Senate appointing the Committee, we think it desirable, in view of the difference of opinion which exists with reference to the exact meaning of the Senate's instructions, to ask the Senate how it desires the Committee should now proceed in carrying out the inquiry."

Mr. Phorozeshah M. Mehta has given notice of hi, intention to propose:—"That the Committee be asked to include within the scope of its inquiries and reports all matters affecting the efficient conduct of examinations, the uniformity of standard of examinations from year to year, the due equivalence of alternative and optional subjects and groups, the framing of rules and instructions to guide examiners and the powers of the Syndicate to declare and revise the results as given by examiners. That the Committee be authorized to examine witnesses and ask for all records which they may consider necessary for the purposes of their inquiry."

A SOCIETY has been formed in the North, with headquarters at Glasgow, of the old soldiers of the Crimean and Indian Mutiny campaigns, and from them has been forwarded a petition to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief, requesting his valuable aid to enable them to have some small increase made to their existing allowance. Mr. T. McLauchlan is chairman.

ONE of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the organising committee of the Oriental Congress, held on or about Oct. 9 at the British Museum, was an invitation to Professor Max Muller to accept the presidency of the Congress, and he has consented to do so. He was elected in the room of Sir Henry Rawlinson, G.C.B., who has been compelled to retire on account of ill health

THE Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has returned to Paris on his way to the south. His Highness (the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent says) has sternly refused to see any of the associates who in past days led him to his ruin, and who are now proved to have been accomplices in the robbery committed at Berlin when the Maharajah was travelling to St. Petersburg under the assumed name and with the passport of Mr. Patrick Casey. In interviews with French journalists, his Highness speaks with reverence and affection of the Queen of England.

THE NEXT ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

THE following correspondence has taken place between Dr. G. R. Badenoch and Professor Max Muller:—

1, WHITEHALL GARDENS,
London, S. W., 11th Oct. 1890.

To PROFESSOR MAX MULLER.

SIR,—I beg to enclose for your information a memorandum of a meeting held in the British Museum yesterday, under the presidency of Sir George Birdwood, and to ask whether you have assented to become President of the International Congress of Orientalists on the nomination of a small faction, who evidently wish to renounce the Constitution of Paris of 1873. You will keep in view that no section of the Committee has a right to nominate a president or vice-president, or members of committee, without submitting the same for the approval of all the signatories in England and abroad.

May I ask the favour of an early reply.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Sd.) G. R. BADENOCH, LL.D.,
Assistant Organising Secretary for the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists.

Professor Max Muller replied on the 20th as follows:—

Sir,—I am sorry for the delay which has occurred in acknowledging your letter of October 11. I have been staying with several friends, so that your letter reached me yesterday only.

I am not acquainted with anything that has happened since our last meeting at Christiania, and I must refer you for further information to Professor Douglas of the British Museum.

I am, Sir, your obedient ser-vant.
(Sd.) F. MAX MULLER.

G. R. BADENOCH, Esq. LL. D.

Dr. Badenoch has now replied as follows:—

1, WHITEHALL GARDENS,
23rd October, 1890.

To PROFESSOR MAX MULLER, Oxford.

SIR,—Having been from home I did not receive your letter of the 20th till this morning. You say, "I am not acquainted with anything that has happened since our last meeting at Christiania," which, I presume, means, the last Congress meeting at Christiania, and you refer me to Professor Douglas for further information. I beg respectfully to remind you of your letter in the *Athenæum* of the 24th May last, which evidently shows that you were acquainted with what was going on since the meeting at Christiania and of your letter in the *Academy* of the 7th June, referring to the next meeting of the Oriental Congress and the legal aspects of the *reversio suffragii ad populum*, who alone, and not the ten persons assembled at the British Museum, can elect you as president. Moreover, the circular, dated Oxford, March, 1890, and the subsequent circular dated 18th March, what was addressed to Count Landberg, are both headed by you and clearly show the active part that you have taken since the last Congress in aid of the illegal and irregular resolutions of the Christiania meeting. I am, therefore, obliged to ask you again to reply to my plain question, whether you have accepted the presidency of the International Congress of Orientalists to be held in London on the irregular nomination of a faction assembled in a room at the British Museum on the 9th instant, and subsequently announced in the *Times*? This is a public matter and in particular affects those 350 members, representing 25 countries, who voted for a London Congress as a protest to the Christiana proceedings, with which your name is identified. I cannot, therefore, accept an answer to my simple question but from yourself, and I must decline to comply with your suggestion to apply for further information on this point to Professor Douglas, who apparently from your letter has been constituted the keeper of your conscience.

I wait an early reply. I reserve my right to publish this correspondence.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Sd.) G. R. BADENOCH.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE following appears in the *Athenæum*:—

The Hon. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, who has had the public spirit to undertake the office of honorary secretary to the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, writing to a correspondent in this country by the last mail, observes:—

"I am making a determined effort to revive the old influence and reputation of the Society, and am inducing members engaged in archæological and scientific pursuits to write more frequently for our journal. Already a good beginning has been made, and the first paper read this season was by the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, on 'Gleanings from the Sarirak-Bhashya of Sankaracharya.' It was a highly learned paper, the purpose of which was to deduce, if possible, historical facts from the philosophical writings of this eminent Hindu philosopher and religious reformer. I followed Mr. Justice Telang with a paper on 'Mount Abu and the Jaina Temples at Delwada.' Prof. R. G. Bhandarkar has promised us the next paper; and Mr. J. H. Steel, principal of the Veterinary College here, is to follow him. I am also making efforts to supplement the collection of MSS. illustrative of the history of Gujarat, purchased by the late Alexander Kinloch Forbes while preparing his 'Rasa Mala'; and I have already been able to secure some from the Jaina Bhandars ['Muniments']. The Jaina writers have done much to preserve the history of Gujarat for the Hindu period, for which we have no other sources of information."

With reference to the MS. copy of Dante belonging to the Bombay Society, to which attention was drawn in the *Journal of Indian Art* for July last, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar writes:—

"You will be glad to know that the MS. copy of Dante's poem presented to the Society by the late Mountstuart Elphinsone is in excellent condition. On receipt of the July number of Mr. Griggs's *Journal of Indian Art* I had it taken out and shown to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, and Mr. Macdonell, of the Messrs. Wallace & Co. They immensely admired its perfect caligraphy and still more its exquisite illuminations, and the profoundly interesting portrait of the immortal poet. What most surprised them was the beautiful condition of the MS., which looked as fresh for the most part, as is just out of the calligrapher's hands; and also the good order in which the book is still preserved. Camphor powder has been constantly put into the body of the MS. to prevent the attacks of the white ants; and hence forward it will be kept in the iron safe for surer custody. Both Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Macdonell remarked that another MS of the great Italian poet such as this is not to be found in any of the libraries of Europe, and they do not wonder that it is appraised at 10,000l.; but you know well that the Society would never part with it for any price. It is the greatest literary treasure in our possession."

This last observation is of importance with reference to the proposal that has been made by some of the members of the Bombay Society to sell the MS. for the pecuniary benefit of that institution.

LIGHT RAILWAYS IN WESTERN INDIA.

THE Indian Railway Feeder Lines Company, whose Nasik Tramway is nearly ready for opening, except shortly to start work on another tramway line, which they have undertaken, and which is to run from Barsi town to the Barsi Road Station on the G. I. P. Railway (south-east line). This tramway will most likely be extended further south-west to Pundharpur; but this extension will not be taken in hand before the other portion is complete. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company are proposing another extension of their system of Railways in the Deccan. Their proposal is to connect their Bijapur and Poona branches from Bagalkot on the former branch to Chikodi Road or Kudchi on the latter. Government, however, have of late rejected so many applications from this Company for further extension of their system, that it is doubtful whether they will be disposed to consider the present one favorably.

The Government of Bombay have, for some time, had under consideration the question of the advisability, or otherwise, of making one or more short lines of Railway, or tramway, out of Provincial Funds, to tap the extensive forests of the Kanara District, so to put their produce in the market at lower prices than at present. About two years ago, Mr. Gerrard was deputed to make a survey of the country and prepare a project, which he did recommending a metre-gauge line from or near Nagargalli on the main line of the Southern Mahratta Railway, just below the Eastern Ghats to a place called Potoli in the heart of the forests. A Special Committee, composed of local officers of the Revenue and Forest Departments, and Colonel Lindsay, R.E., Agent and Chief Engineer of the S. M. Railway Company, was recently appointed to consider and report upon Mr. Gerrard's project. The Committee have sent in their report; they are unable to recommend the construction of the line proposed by Mr. Gerrard; the most they are able to recommend is a light, fair weather tramway from some central spot in the forest to Hallyal, the present timber market of the district, but situated at a distance of seven miles from the Railway.—*Indian Engineering*

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the President, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, in the chair. The following gentlemen were present:—Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormasjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, A. M. Gubbay, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji, Kavasji Festonji, T. B. Kirkham, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade Surgeon G. A. Maconochie, Messrs. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., Messrs. Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, the Hon'ble Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas; Dr. Gabriel Accacio Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe; and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE ELECTION OF CAPTAIN W. P. WALSHE.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy proposed that Captain W. P. Walshe be elected a member of the Standing Committee in lieu of their late lamented colleague, Mr. Muncherjee Naorojee Banajee. It was needless, he said, for him to say much in favour of his motion, as Captain Walshe was well-known to them all. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that Captain Walshe's knowledge of civic affairs and of the wants and requirements of the city would make him a useful member of the Standing Committee. Captain Walshe, would, he was sure, be a credit to himself and to the city of Bombay for many years. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded the proposition.

There being no opposition, the proposition was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, and the President declared Captain Walshe duly elected a member of the Standing Committee.

CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Mr. P. M. Mehta seconded, by Dr. Bhalchandra, the Corporation recorded a letter, dated 14th October, 1890, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, reporting the unanimous re-election of Dr. Thomas Blaney as chairman of the Joint Schools Committee for another year.

PROPOSED SEWAGE OUTFALL AT COLABA.

On the motion of Colonel Wilson, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee, the Corporation recorded a letter,

of the revenue. If the committee decided against the extra establishment, it could then be abolished. But he did not think it would and by giving the sanction they, the Corporation, would have the satisfaction of knowing that they had acted on the safe side.

Dr. Bhalchandra observed that the Commissioner had in his very eloquent speech, held out a threat to the Corporation that he would not be responsible if the extra establishment was not sanctioned by them.

The Municipal Commissioner: I altogether deny that I have in any way threatened the Corporation. I simply said what the consequence will be if you deny the extra establishment.

Dr. Bhalchandra, continuing, said that after the committee had reported on the subject it would be time enough to sanction the additional establishment.

Dr. Viegas was surprised by the confession of the utter helplessness of theirenergetic Commissioner. (Loud laughter.) He was sure that, with the very large establishment the Commissioner had under him, he could carry on the work for two or three Months until the Committee had completed their enquiry. He believed that the Municipal officers and servants were determined to show to the world at large that the motto the Corporation had adopted of *urbs prima in Indis* ought to be applicable to it in every way. It was to be *primus* in extravagance, carelessness, and ineptitude in every possible way—(loud laughter)—and he thought that from top to bottom every Municipal officer should help each other to bring about this result. He thought that it was absolutely necessary to know on whom the responsibility of the loss of such a large sum of money rested. He hoped that the committee would run down all the culprits, from the Commissioner downwards—(loud laughter, and cries of "Oh! oh")—however high the officer might be it was absolutely necessary that once for all he should be made an example of, so that the thing might not be repeated. He asked what enquiries had the Standing Committee made in the matter. They had simply talked across the table—(hear, hear, and laughter)—and sanctioned the extra establishment. (Renewed laughter.) This was characteristic of the Standing Committee, which generally did its business in the most perfunctory manner. (Cries of "Order" and laughter.) He was not satisfied with the way in which the Standing Committee did their duty.

Dr. Cowasjee said after the very eloquent and abusive speech of Dr. Viegas——

Mr. Kirkham: What, is it amusing or abusive?

Dr. Viegas: I have abused nobody. (Loud laughter.)

Dr. Cowasjee said that although Dr. Viegas had abused the Standing Committee, he would not say that his speech was abusive,but was amusing.(Loud laughter) When the Commissioner's report came before the Standing Committee for consideration, he opposed the sanctioning of the grant asked for the extra establishment,but after hearing the Commissioner he had changed his mind, and was now of the opinion that an increased establishment was absolutely necessary. Dr. Viegas accused the Standing Committee with simply talking at the table and not doing their duty, which was all nonsense. The Standing Committee had suggested the sanction of the extra establishment after full enquiry, and he thought that any man of common sense who read the Commissioner's report would see the necessity of a temporary establishment.

Dr. Viegas: No. no.

Mr. Mehta, speaking to a point of order, said that members should not, in referring to each other, indulge in the expression used by Dr. Cowasjee. Dr. Cowasjee had no right to say that a member who differed with him did not possess common sense. He (the speaker) thought that for the dignity of the Corporation, members should not address each other in such strong language. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cowasjee: Is that a point of order. (Laughter.) I am waiting for your decision.

The President was of the opinion that members should use proper and correct language at the board of the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasjee: I never meant to insult any member. I meant to say that a gentleman with common sense will know at once where the necessity lies.

Mr. Metha: I withdraw my point of order, because I see that Dr. Cowasjee does not understand the meaning of the words he has made use of. (Loud laughter.)

Dr. Cowasjee: Mr. Metha is a barrister and a scholar. However he has no right to address members in the way he was done.

Dr. Cowasjee, after reading certain portions of the Commissioner's report, repeated that any gentlemen with common sense would see that as a temporary measure, what was asked by the Commissioner ought to be granted in the interest of the revenue of the Corporation and in the interests of the city.

Dr. Khory was opposed to Mr. Metha's amendment, although he agreed with that portion of it which proposed the appointment of the Committee.

Mr. Kirkham was of opinion that the extra establishment should be sanctioned, pending the receipt of the Committee's report.

Mr. Vacha supported Mr. Metha's amendment.

Sir Henry Morland, in reply, said that the sense of responsibility that weighed upon the members of the StandingCommittee made themdo their work thoroughly notwitstanding the impertinent assumption of the gentleman who said that they performed their duties in a perfunctory manner. They might manage those matters better in Goa. (Laughter and hear, hear.)

Mr. Metha: It is a very great pity that members of the Corporation should indulge in such expressions.

Sir Henry Morland: It is a great pity that such opithets as were made use of by Dr. Viegas should be made use of to members of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Metha: Supposing for a moment that these opithets were made use of, was it dignified in a member to retaliate in a similar manner.

Sir Henry Morland: Is Mr. Mehta the President of the Corporation? He has spoken twenty times this afternoon, and he is attempting to speak again. (Laughter.)

Dr. Viegas: I rise to a point of order. I ask that Sir Henry Morland should be made to withdraw the reference he has made to my country, of which I am proud, and the word "impertinent."

The President: I am sorry that I should be called upon to decide matters of this kind. Members of the Corporation should know how to address each other. In regard to Sir Henry Morland's expression "impertinent" I may say that what is not pertinent is impertinent. I believe that Sir Henry intended it to be used in that sense. His reference to Goa was improper. (Hear, hear.) It is no disgrace to a man to belong to any particular nationality.

Dr. Viegas: I am very proud. (Loud laughter.)

After a few further remarks from Sir Henry Morland Mr. Metha's amendment was put to the meeting and lost. The original proposition being carried, the following gentlemen were appointed members of the committee:—Dr. Blaney (chairman), Mr. Gubbay, Mr. Cotton, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; D. Khory; the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, Mr. Harkissondass Narotumdass, Mr. Vacha, Dr. Viegas, and Dr. Balchandra.

The Corporation then adjourned.

MILL-HANDS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the Factory Commission, appointed by the Government of India, must be engaged in preparing their report on the evidence collected by them, you will do a public service by opening your columns to such of the mill-operatives as may be in a position to give vent to their grievances, through the medium of your paper, which has always consistently advocated the cause of toiling humanity.

Sir, I have been employed in a large local mill, for the last five years, and am therefore very well conversant with the requirements of Indian factory hands. In my opinion the most crying grievance which requires the earliest redress, and to which the attention of the Commission itself must have been pointedly drawn, is the object with which the mill-owners deprive Indian factory hands of their necessary rest on Sundays. We mill-hands are human beings, and it is certainly unfair to make us work on Sunday—a day on which all others classes of labourers, save mill-hands, enjoy rest. Without wishing to exaggerate the matter, I will say that the way in which we are worked at present is simply degrading to humanity and to civilization itself.

An idea will be formed by your readers of what this means when I say that all the mills in Bombay were closed on the 23rd of the last month, and since that they have been working regularly without even so much as a single day's break, and this will continue up to the 13th of this month. Thus the mill-hands will work for nearly one month without even one Sunday's rest. But this is not all. The women-reelers will be compelled to work even during the Dewallee holidays, and they will have practically no rest during a month and more. This is a state of affairs which must certainly call forth severe criticism from all those who may not be blinded by self-interest and in whose breast there may be some pity for the overworked mill-operatives.—Yours, &.,

JIMMY DALTON.

THE manuscript of Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," is, it is understood, in the publisher's hands, and the work (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) will be issued, both here and in the United States, before the close of the year. The whole of this work has been written in Japan, from whence Sir Edwin starts on his return to England about Nov. 1.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(*From the Home Papers.*)

THE *Paris Bourse* boasts that, thanks to English monometallism, the Bank of England and the European money market generally are now at the mercy of the bimetallic Bank of France. The monometallists (says the *Bourse*), and the English above all, are now more than ever struggling with the embarrassments of the system which they have so obstinately defended. Crop deficiencies have increased the drain of English gold from the towns to the provinces and to foreign markets for the purchase of wheat. Nobody ignores the fact. From October to January gold regularly every year becomes scarce in Great Britain, and it cannot be supplemented by silver, because that metal is not recognised as official or national money. This annual embarrassment will not be tolerated eternally, the *Paris Bourse* predicts; sooner or later "the City," supported by the Financial Reform Association, will decide in favour of the abolition of the ricketty monometallic machine. The reform demands time, however, and though the English cherish the maxim that time is money, slowness is one of the Anglo-Saxon characteristics. England has been talking of the adoption of the decimal system of weights and measures for nearly a century, but nothing in the way of such a change has yet been done. Meanwhile the disorganisation of the English monetary system is producing extremely important international consequences. The first is the dependence of the monometallic Bank of England on the bimetallic Bank of France already referred to. Until the reflux of gold from the interior and from abroad in January next, the English banks must have gold at any cost. The only available supply is that of the Bank of France, that institution being in an exceptionally strong position. Thanks to French bimetallism, the French Bank is able to say to the Bank of England and its allies on five continents that, in accordance with its engagements, it is willing to redeem its notes in silver: but if its foreign customers require gold preferentially they may have it on payment of a premium of from 2 to 3 per cent. England has no choice in the matter; she must accept the terms which the Bank of France chooses to impose. And hence the Bank of England is being towed through its difficulties by the Bank of France. The second consequence is that the Bank of France has become the regulator of the international rates of discount. If the French Bank chooses to raise its premium on gold the Bank of England is compelled to raise its discount rate, and thus international money becomes dearer. The third effect is that a State bank is destroying an old delusion in practically exposing a grave financial contradiction. Hitherto, when trade and finance have been hampered and a crisis has been threatened in consequence of an insufficiency of currency, the State banks have pretended that they helped the public by raising the price of loanable money; whereas it is now evident that the raising of the rate has increased the financial perturbation. If (says the *Bourse*) the Bank of France had followed the Anglo-German example and raised its discount rate in September, France would not have been to-day the only country in the world free from anything like a financial crisis. The *Bourse* goes on to say that, in accordance with its prediction in July last, the official rate in London has risen to 5 per cent and the outside rate to from 7 to 10 per cent. Before the end of the year both rates will probably be from 3 to 5 points higher. Meanwhile in France the official rate may be kept at 3 per cent. and the outside rate at 4 to 5 per cent. without fear, and Paris will continue to regulate the international discount market. The *Bourse* urges the Bank of France to adhere to its 3 per cent rate—a course which, with a further advance of the premium on gold if specially demanded, and a London outside discount rate of perhaps 12 per cent., "will give France a new title to the position of financial supremacy."

The monetary position of Argentina at the present is summed up as follows by the Buenos Ayres *Standard* of September 21:—"First and foremost, the Republic is saddled to-day with a paper currency amounting to 200 millions (dollars), an amount that will probably reach 260 millions before the end of the year; that is to say, that the paper circulation this year will be over treble the amount in 1886 and not quite double the amount in 1889. Secondly, in 1886 the issue of cedulas did not amount to 100 millions; to-day it exceeds 400 millions, including national and provincial cedulas. Thirdly, in 1886 the provinces of the interior were not handicapped with foreign loans, to-day they are nearly all burdened with gold loans, the service on which they will not be able to pay. Fourthly, the provinces of the littoral, so flourishing in 1886, are nearly ruined to-day with State and municipal loans, all bearing gold service. Fifthly, in 1886 the Republic was not cursed with free bank; to-day—well, better drop the subject. To think that some candid people wonder why gold does not drop under 100 per cent. premium after the change of Government! They seem to forget that a contribution of about 100 millions sterling has been levied on this country of 4,000,000 souls in the last four years, in the shape of inconvertible paper money, cedulas, and loans of all descriptions. While writing these lines the Royal mail steamer Trent is shipping £300,000 sterling, bound for foreign ports. We supply Brazil and Uruguay with gold, and no doubt the gold shipment by the R.M.S. Trent goes to Rio. Last year the gold shipments from this Republic amounted to 27,000,000 millions, viz.:—$5,300,000 to Brazil, $12,000,000 to Montevideo, and $10,000,000 to Great Britain. But last year this market had lots of gold; this year it stands beggared, and how can it stand the strain of a crumbling exchange rate? It is to be hoped that no such eventuality will take place, especially as the busy season will dawn on the country next month."

Although the Montreal brokers have spoken of the Canadian money market as "easy," one of them having reported that he had just negotiated (in the early part of the current month) a "call loan of dols. 50,000 at 5½ per cent, the *Trade Bulletin* of Montreal declares that the fact that money is scarce in Canada is beyond dispute. "Regarding discounts," says the *Bulletin*, "7 per cent. is now the ruling rate for anything outside of gilt-edge commercial paper, which is still quoted at 6 per cent. Quite a number of firms which formerly paid 6 per cent. have been compelled to submit to an advance of 1 per cent. according to the admissions of merchants themselves and the statements of bankers. In Toronto the scarcity of funds is even more apparent, call loans in that centre being still at 9½ per cent. The cause of the present stringency is not far to seek, as the northwest is asking for heavy lines in order to carry over its crops in elevators until next spring, and the requirements of Ontario with its heavy wheat crop are also large, so that it can readily be seen what a large amount of money will be taken from this market for the movement of the crops alone. Besides this, considerable sums must naturally be attracted toward American centres owing to the much higher rates of interest which frequently rule there. Money in England is also tightening and viewing the financial aspect all round. Canada in nowise occupies an exceptional position. Advices received from the West state that there is a great demand for money from some of the bank sowing to the fact that discounts are going out faster than deposits are coming in, and in consequence of this it would not be surprising to see a competitive demand spring up for deposits from the banks, in which case it is said the rate would go up to 4½ to 5 per cent. Such a change, however, would not be very profitable for the banks unless they obtained a corresponding advance upon discounts."

Commenting on the fact that some trial shipments of eggs from Canada to London and Liverpool have been made since the passing of the M'Kinley Act, with a view to opening a market on this side the Atlantic to replace the United States market, the Montreal *Trade Bulletin* observes that the freight charged to Liverpool is 15*s.* per ton, which is considered very reasonable. "If the lots now being shipped," adds the Montreal paper, "sell at 9*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per ton dozen, as anticipated, it is calculated that the net proceeds of sales will give shippers here about 20*c.* per dozen or over, which figures ought to satisfy them. But the test has yet to be made. That great results are expected from these shipments to England may be gleaned from the fact that 19*c.* has been paid on this market for strictly fresh stock for the London market, put up in first-class style. Several letters have been received from London, Liverpool, and Manchester houses by parties here outside of the egg trade soliciting consignments, which shows that English dealers are looking to Canada for their supplies of eggs, but whether they can give sufficiently good returns to warrant other shipments has to be proved."

Mail advices from Montreal, dated October 10, say that there had been rather more activity in commercial circles, induced apparently by the cooler weather. The leading firms had reported something like a rush of orders for staple cotton and woollen goods. Owing to the largely reduced production of cotton and the rapid shrinkage of supplies, an advance of prices in the near future was expected. Remittances had been on a fair scale during the preceding few days, but payments on the 4th and 6th of the month had not been met as was expected, one firm reporting that only 30 per cent. of its paper had been met, renewals being asked for in far too many cases. Another firm was considered fortunate because 50 per cent of its bills had been provided for. The slowness of remittances from Ontario was said to be due to the refusal of farmers to sell their grain, most of them hoping for higher prices later on.

A new official declaration of the values of foreign coins in the United States dollar currency was made at the beginning of October, in accordance with the following clause in the new Tariff Act:—"That the value of foreign coin as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year." Formerly the declaration was required to be made by the Treasury only on January 1 of each year, but the regulation quoted above was introduced in the M'Kinley Bill in view of the upward movement in the price of silver, in order that imported goods bought in terms of foreign currencies might be appraised for dutiable purposes at their actual value in dollars. In fixing the rates the Director of the Mint has taken the average price paid for silver by the Treasury under the new Silver Act. The following table shows the new rates compared with the rates fixed on January 1 last, and indicates the improvement which has taken place in the exchange value of the currencies of the respective nation, directly in consequence of the American legislation:—

	Value. Jan. 1, 1890. $		Value. Oct. 1, 1890. $
Florin of Austria-Hungary	0.34.5	.....	0.42
Boliviano of Bolivia	.69.8	.....	.85
Peso of Central American States	.69.8	.....	.85
Shanghai tael of China	1.03.1	.....	1.25.6
Haikwan tael of China	1.14.8	.....	1.40
Peso of Colombia	.69.8	.....	.85
Sucre of Ecuador	.69.8	.....	.85
Rupee of India	.33.2	.....	.40.4
Dollar of Mexico	.75.8	.....	.92.3
Sol of Peru	.69.8	.....	.85
Rouble of Russia	.55.8	.....	.68
Mahbub of Tripoli	.62.9	.....	.76.7
Bolivar of Venezuela	.14	.....	.17
Yen of Japan	.75.2	.....	.91.7

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China was held within the Banking House, 65, Old Broad Street, on Oct. 21, Mr. J. N. Bullen presiding. The statement of accounts showed, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including the balance brought forward, a net profit of 69,239*l.* The directors appropriated this amount as follows:—18,750*l.* to the payment of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum free of income-tax, and 50,539*l.* to be carried forward to the present half-year. The directors informed the shareholders that it would probably be necessary to reserve as a provision against doubtful debts at one of the branches a large portion of the amount carried forward to the current half-year. The Chairman said the accounts of the general balance, with one exception, needed no explanation from him. They indicated progress, the cash account was very satisfactory, and the reserve remained the same—namely, 250,000*l.* The one item to which he alluded was the amount placed to the credit of the freehold banking premises, which was placed at 47,600*l.* In the last balance-account it appeared as 187,670*l.* The chairman then referred to the large amount set aside to be carried forward, stating there were outstanding debts to a heavy amount at one of their banks. He did not think it advisable to go into particulars. By so doing they would be giving advantage to their opponents. The reports which had been received that morning were more hopeful than any which had yet been received, and he trusted the position would not be so bad as was contemplated. But it was thought by the board to be the right thing to do to make this large reserve. With regard to the operations of the branch, they were carried on by the same manager and the same officials as had been employed for a number of years, and this was the first occasion on which they had engaged in operations which had proved of such doubtful character. The chairman hoped the result would not be so bad as it appeared, but that a large amount would be recovered. One or two of the shareholders present asked which was the branch referred to by the chairman, and pressed for further information, and expressed the opinion that the 6 per cent. which the shareholders had been led to expect should have been paid. The chairman, in reply, said the directors had after full consideration decided not to pay an increased dividend until they saw their way quite clear. He did not think it would be wise to publish the name of the branch or particulars. (Hear, hear.) He moved the reception of the report and accounts. The motion was seconded and carried. A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by a shareholder, who said he thought the chairman and board deserved the best gratitude of the shareholders for the admirable way in which they had piloted the bank through great difficulties and many vicissitudes. The motion was seconded and carried.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Persian Investment Corporation was held at the Cannon Street Hotel on Oct. 20 (Sir Charles Lewis, M.P., chairman), to confirm the following resolution, passed at the last meeting of the company, held on Sept. 25—viz., "That the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867." The chairman said that he did not think it possible that any financiers, large or small, would be found willing to accept any concession of the Shah's until the matters connected with this company had been cleared up satisfactorily. He (the speaker), while he would not guarantee anything, hoped that the shareholders might yet see a large amount of their money back. He moved the confirmation of the resolution. Mr. A. J. Macdonald seconded, Mr. Campbell urged the meeting not to pass the resolution, and prophesied that they would never get a penny back if they did pass it. He asked the chairman if the company had received any official notification of the withdrawal of the concession. The chairman replied in the negative. Mr. Lee (who had placed the petition on the file for the winding up of the company) said that he felt that they had no course open but to wind up. The chairman said that the alternative if they did not wind up would be that they would have to call up the remainder of 3*l.* per share, and pay the balance of the purchaseprice to the Anglo-Asiatic Syndicate. After some discussion, Mr. A. J. Macdonald said that Sir H. Drummond Wolff was informed by the Grand Vizier of the Shah that the concession had been withdrawn, and this was telegraphed to the British Government. He (the speaker) knew for a fact that if it were established that certain parties in this country had paid moneys on account of this concession, the Persian Government would recognise these people and recompense them for their payments. The resolution was carried. The chairman then proposed the second resolution, that the liquidation should be continued under the supervision of the Court, which was duly seconded and carried. Mr. J. C. F. Lee, Mr. Charles Lee Nichols, and Sir Charles Lewis were then elected as liquidators, and the proceedings terminated.

The report of the Bombay Gas Company for the half-year ending June 30 states that the gas and meter rental shows an increase of 1,385*l.*, The balance at credit of general revenue account (after placing 2,000*l.* to reserve fund) was 9,053*l.*, out of which the directors have declared an interim dividend of 3½ per cent. (tax free) for the half-year payable on Dec. 1, and leaving 653*l.* to be carried forward.

Sir William Henry Marsh, K. C. M. G., has accepted a seat on the Board of the NewOriental Bank Corporation (Limited). Sir William Marsh was formerly Acting Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General in Mauritius, was sent on special missions to India and to Cyprus as (Assistant and Auditor-General), and was Colonial Secretary an Aunitor-General in Hong Kong, as well as Acting Godvernor there on various occasions.

The available profits of the London Chartered Bank o Australia for the half-year ended June 30 amounted to 70,979*l.*, out of which the directors recommend a dlvidend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and an addition of 20,000*l.* to the reserve fund (making it 280,000*l.*) a balance of 10,979*l.* being carried forward.

THE statement made by the *Morning Post*, to the effect that Mr. Rendell, Locomotive Superintendent of the East Indian Railway, had been fired at by a discharged employe, is "semi-officially" denied. We nevertheless re-affirm our statement, says the *Morning Post*, as our authority emanates from an official source. It is but natural that the authorities of the company should desire to conceal the incident. The mere fact that such a thing is possible reveals the evidence of a disgraceful state of affairs, which of course must be jealously guarded from public scrutiny. Probably the persons interested in denying our allegation take advantage of the fact that we described the affair as recent in date. As a matter of fact, the target practice alluded to took place some short time ago, but it was so carefully hushed up that for weeks few people knew of it.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE *Osservatore Romano* declares that it is authorised formally to deny the existence of Notes alleged to have been exchanged between the Vatican and the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, regarding the renewal of the Triple Alliance. The *Riforma*, which has published extracts from these supposed Notes, maintains their authenticity.

It is now certain, a Reuter telegram from Berlin says, that General von Caprivi, the Imperial Chancellor, will proceed to Genoa to meet Signor Crispi. He will start within the next fortnight.

Nothing whatever is known in diplomatic circles in Berlin to confirm the newspaper report that Count Kalnoky will be present at the approaching meeting between General von Caprivi and Signor Crispi.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

The *Svet* publishes a communication from M. Zankoff in which the writer denies the charge made by M. Tatitscheff, the Russian ex-diplomatist, that the Bulgarian refugees fomented misunderstandings between Russia and Bulgaria. M. Zankoff declares, on the contrary, that any such difficulties are solely attributable to the Bulgarian Government acting under certain European influences.

RUSSIA AND SERVIA.

The Czar, a Vienna telegram says, has caused a very important declaration to be made privately to the Servian Government—namely, that a change of dynasty in Servia would in no wise meet the wishes of his Government, but would, on the contrary, cause his Majesty personally great concern. The Czar's expressions of good-will towards the young King Alexander were evidently intended to give a caution to those Servians who have been imagining that they could curry favour with Russia by espousing the cause of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro or Karageorgovitch.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

A Vienna telegram of Oct. 21 from the correspondent of the *Times* says:—The summary step taken by the Œcumenical Patriarch in ordering the closure of all the Orthodox churches throughout Turkey has been long threatened, though it was hoped that the prudence of Mgr. Dionysios would restrain him from carrying out such a reckless menace. The action of the Patriarch has evidently been precipitated by that of the Bulgarian Exarch, who, as already reported, has been petitioning the Porte to create three new Bulgarian bishoprics in Macedonia. Since Mgr. Dionysios began his conflict with the Porte in reference to the granting of the Bulgarian berats, he has put forward one grievance after another, and lately he tried to extort a promise from the Porte that it would create no fresh bishoprics. This promise the Ottoman Government could not give as it was bound by the Firman of 1870, which provides that the Bulgarians of Macedonia may claim to have bishoprics in all districts where they constitute a majority of the population. It is impossible not to see that the Patriarch is acting under the covert instigations of the Russian and Greek Governments and there is no denying that his general suspension of divine services and religious ministrations may produce a very serious commotion among the Greek communities.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Constantinople writes on Oct. 22: The suspension of divine service and sacraments in the Greek churches has been ordered at the instigation of the Russian Embassy and the Greek Legation, with the object of creating a popular agitation that might cause alarm at the Palace, and procure the revocation of the berats granted to the Bulgarian Bishops. The question of privileges put forward as the pretext for closing the churches is neither urgent nor crucial enough to justify such a measure. Moreover, it is not new, and has been fretted into its present acute character by the Patriarch himself. It could be settled by less drastic means. The real object of the Phanar is to obtain the rescission of the berats in the interests of Russian policy, and with it the fall of the Grand Vizier. In the vain hope of securing these objects the authorities of the Orthodox Church have deprived their congregation quite unnecessarily of the rites of their religion, so as to excite their passions and provoke their animosity against the temporal authority. The Porte and the Diplomatic representatives of the other Powers are fully alive to all this. A very considerable portion of the Orthodox population strongly disapproves of the tactics of the Patriarch whose action they regard as uncanonical, and as calculated to force the community into an attitude which it has no desire to assume against the Ottoman Government.

A Constantinople despatch of Oct. 21, however, says:—The question of the Greek Patriarchate has been settled. The Porte has decided to maintain the privileges granted to the Patriarch by former Sultans, and to further define them. Thus the Patriarch is confirmed in his claim to have cognisance of all matters relating to dotations, pensions, and wills, affecting the Greek community. In these matters the Turkish tribunals are no longer to interfere. He retains the direction of the administration of Orthodox schools, and he is authorised to officially communicate these decisions to his clergy.

CRETE.

The *Rousski Vestnik*, a Russian official paper, learns the following particulars of the present state of affairs in Crete. Since the appointment of Jevad Pasha as Vali the situation in the island has considerably improved. First, this capable administrator was able to induce the Port to allow the old tithes to be paid either in cash or in kind, and the new taxes have been abolished. The farmers of State lands whose taxes are in arrears, and who have fled to the mountains to escape the tax-gatherers, have had a whole year granted them to pay their debts. At the same time the new Vali has procured a full amnesty for all those who had been sentenced to terms of imprisonment less than three years. In consequence of this, those who had been proscribed, and from their refuges in the mountains had continually stirred up fresh disturbances, have returned to their families. Finally, Jevad Pasha, upon his assumption of office, repressed with great severity all acts of violence on the part of the soldiers. The new Vali has, by his justice and energy within a short time succeeded in gaining the confidence and the affection of the whole population. Nevertheless, the Christain population of the island still refuses to vote under the electoral law issued last year, but insists upon universal suffrage. After the dismissal of fourteen battalions of Redifs, there are at present 10,000 men garrisoned at different places in the island.

ARMENIA.

Moussa Bey has been sent to Medina, his place of banishment, on board a vessel named the Kamii Pacha.

A Constantinople telegram of Oct. 21 says:—An authoritative contradiction is given to reports published by a London morning paper that a battalion of Turkish troops had been attacked by Armenians while marching from Erzeroum to Erzingian, and that some Armenians near Zeitoun had attacked the troops and taken possession of the barracks.

An Erzeroum correspondent writes:—The foreign Consuls and the Christian inhabitants complain of the existing want of security and of the failure of justice, and declare that the country lies at the mercy of the Kurds, who, enjoying immunity, are excited by the Turks to commit numerous offences. A certain amount of exaggeration, however, characterises these accounts of outrages, while there are also agitators who endeavour to excite the Armenians by representing that Russia has undertaken the mission of delivering the Christians from Turkish oppression and the daring inroads of barbarous tribes. Numerous families are preparing to emigrate to Russia. No steps are taken by the authorities to prevent emigration. Christian reports recently stated that some Kurds and Mussulmans from a neighbouring village were preparing to fire and pillage the Christian quarter of Erzeroum. The Governor consequently ordered troops to be stationed in the threatened district, and five or six Mussalmans were arrested. The result of the examination of the latter has, however, been kept secret.

Several acts of brigandage are reported to have occurred on the road between Trebizonde and this place, the robbers stopping and pillaging caravans. A party of Frenchmen, describing themselves as journalists on geographical expedition, were arrested by the police here because, without permission, and unaccompanied by an escort, they had made plans of fortresses and taken photographs of some important positions.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Asian* gives the following result of the race for the Liverpool Autumn Cup value 1,000 sovereigns, which was run on the 6th instant. Mr. Abington's Lady Roseberry first, Mr. Milner's Shall-we-remember second, and Baron de Hirsch's Vasistas third. Ten horses ran, and the odds against the winner at the start were four to one.

THE *Peking Gazette* of the 17th September contains the edict:—"The news having reached Us of the death of our faithful servant Lu Pong, who has during long years of service distinguished himself in many provinces, we sincerly mourn his loss, and mark our appreciation of his services by a grant of Tls. 1,000 to the deceased's family, and by overlooking any shortcomings of which the deceased may have been guilty during his official career. Further favours will be conferred according to the decision of the Yamen concerned. Kuei Pui, Military Lieut.-Governor of Chahar, is of Our favour allowed to enter the Forbidden City on horseback."

THE PLAY "MAHOMET" IN ENGLAND.

MR. ARTHUR N. WOLLASTON writes to the *Times*:—Sir,—As editor of Sir Lewis Pelly's miracle play of "Hasan and Husain," I naturally take a deep interest in the discussion in the columns of the *Times* in regard to M. Bornier's drama of "Mahomet."

The arguments of Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmad and his well-known opponent, whose identity can easily be recognised, may be ranged under the two heads of Facts and Sentiment.

As regards the first there cannot, I think, be a question that Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmad is inaccurate, in so far as he assumes that the miracle play of "Hasan and Husain," published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. in 1879, is not a recognised Persian drama, but merely a flight of Sir Lewis Pelly's fancy. I am in a position to assert, on the authority of the native gentleman who was largely instrumental in producing the translation of the play, that it embodies faithfully the text of such a representation of "Hasan and Husain" as a traveller may see any year at Teheran or other large cities of Persia during the celebration of the Muharram.

It is hopeless, therefore, for any Moslem from Hindostan to contend that a person cannot "lay any claim to be called a Mahomedan if he ever directly or indirectly attempt to personate the Deity." Are the eight millions of souls who inhabit Persia, and are accustomed year after year, not only to witness a representation of the Almighty on the stage, but to listen to the pious declamations of the Prophet Mahomet in a theatrical garb, to be considered as outside the pale of the Moslem world?

I am not in a position to contest Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmad's assertion that the play of "Hasan and Husain" is never performed in India; but, accepting this fact—albeit with considerable doubt as to its accuracy—it must not be overlooked that the Persian miracle play is the embodiment of the Shia doctrines, and it need not occasion wonder that Sunni Hindostan should view with dislike any annual attempt to perpetuate the deaths of the martyrs of Karbala, and thereby invest with a special sanctity the memories of a detestable and detested offshoot of the—from an Indian point of view—true faith of Islam. And it is at least a fair argument that the dislike of the Sunnis to the Shias is the true cause of their hatred of a passion play which, did not religious animosities assert their sway, might not impossibly idealise *ad nauseam* the Deity and the Prophet whom all Moslems worship.

This argument, too, gains additional strength from the circumstance that a marked and distinctive feature in the ways and habits of East and West is observable in the free use which the former make of the name of the Deity, while the latter—at least in orthodox circles—view with alarm and horror the barest allusion to the Creator of the universe. Take an example or two. In England a gentleman on stepping forward to open a door for a lady exclaims "Allow me!" whereas his brother across the deep makes the pious ejaculation, "Bismillah?" (In the name of God!). Once again, who in cultivated circles would ever dream, even in a paroxysm of rage, of hissing forth the most vulgar of all vulgar utterances, "By God"? yet the exact equivalent in Persia, "Bi-Khuda," is one of the most universally accepted forms of asseveration. The truth is that religious feeling is much stronger in the East than in the West. And English people, especially statesmen, would do well to keep this in mind. Thus far it is difficult to do otherwise than award the "Ball of Victory" to "Geo. B."

There remains the question of sentiment. And from this point of view I have no hesitation in agreeing with Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmad. In this respect also I am in a position to state upon the best authority that when the Moslems of Persia heard of Sir Lewis Pelly's publication of the miracle play they were much enraged, not because they dreaded the free introduction of the Deity and his Prophet upon the stage, but solely and simply lest ridicule should perchance be cast upon the God whom they worship and his Messenger whom they revere. This feeling is, in my humble judgment, entitled to the deepest and most unqualified respect, and deserves the greater consideration when it is borne in mind that it is almost impossible for a European to determine without bias the position to be assigned to Mahomet, who is well-nigh sure to be depicted either, on the one hand, as the "false prophet of Arabia," or, on the other, as little less than a Messiah.

On the whole, therefore, did the decision rest with me, I would not allow the production of M. Bornier's play "Mahomet" upon an English stage, though for reasons unconnected with the view propounded by the vice-president of the Liverpool Moslem Association, who does not, I contend, correctly gauge the sentiments of the Shia peoples of Iran, placed as they are in a category quite apart from their co-religionists of Sunni Hindostan, who bow the knee of loyalty to the Queen-Empress of India.

THE TIPPERARY PROSECUTIONS.

THE Tipperary trials were continued on Friday (Oct. 17), but amidst interruptions from the defendants and their counsel, which at one time evoked a warning from the magistrates that they might have to summarily close the proceedings. Several witnesses gave evidence of serious boycotting, resulting from their having paid their rents to Mr. Smith-Barry. One poor old woman, who kept a stall, complained of having the roof of her house pulled off; a shopkeeper described how nearly all his customers suddenly left and shunned him; and a farmer gave details of his house being fired into; but the story of Mrs. Lannigan, who went to help the servant at Mr. Smith-Barry's rent-office, when that place was set on fire by an explosion, excited the most interest, as it tended to incriminate Father Humpreys, one of the defendants, whom it appeared she had during service in chapel openly reproached for his conduct.

On Saturday (18th ult.) during the examination of a witness—Mr. Sadlier, a "boycotted" tenant-farmer on the Smith-Barry estate—Mr. O'Brien Dalton, one of the defendants, interjected a remark implying that he was an informer. Counsel for the Crown observed that this was contempt of Court, and asked the magistrates to deal with it. Mr. W. Redmond, one of defendant's counsel, justified the use of the word, though admitting the defendant had committed an irregularity. Mr. Irwin, having elicited that the witness would not be intimidated by the insult, said the Court would permit it to pass, but he warned all parties against a repetition of the offence.

On Monday (20th ult.) Mr. Sadlier gave further evidence, describing the persecution to which he had been subjected in consequence of having paid his rent. Attempts were made in cross-examination to discredit his evidence, by showing that the witness had himself suggested to other tenants the commission of outrages, but this, with other imputations, Mr. Sadlier emphatically denied.

The proceedings on Tuesday (21st ult) were most disorderly throughout. The examination of witness was constantly interrupted by observations from the defendants or their legal representatives, insulting either to the magistrates or to the prosecuting counsel, Mr. Ronan remarking that there seemed to be, for some reason, a determined intention to obtain a committal. At length, after repeated warnings, the magistrates committed Mr. Sheehy, M.P., one of the defendants, to prison for a week for contempt of court; and the trial was a adjourned.

The Crown authorities on Wednesday, 22nd ultimo, informed the solicitor for the defendants summoned for assaulting the police outside the Tipperary Courthouse that the cases would not be proceeded with at Tipperary, but would be taken to a higher court. Mr. Morley, M.P., had intimated his willingness to appear as a witness for the defence.

Mr. V. B. Dillon, the solicitor for the defendants in the Tipperary trials, has addressed a protest to Mr. Balfour, declaring that his speech at Newcastle in justification of the police prejudged summonses against the police for assault which were down for hearing on Thursday, 23rd ultimo, and demanding that the cases should be heard before a Judge of the High Court and a jury in Ireland or Great Britain.

MR. DILLON AND MR. O'BRIEN.

Mr. Dillon telegraphs to the *Times* from Paris as follows, under date of Oct. 23:—In your issue of Wednesday your Paris correspondent reiterates the statement that he asked me 'Have you renounced the dynamite policy?' My answer, which is quite correctly reported, shows conclusively that I did not understand him to ask me such a question. If I had understood him to put this question the interview would have come to a very abrupt termination." The *Times* Paris correspondent writes:—"Mr. Dillon has stated, it appears, in another interview that I did not ask 'Have you renounced the dynamite policy?' but 'Has the dynamite policy been renounced?' I am forced, however, to adhere to the first version; but the 'you' obviously did not mean Mr. Dillon personally, and I did not make Mr. Dillon reply 'We have renounced it.'"

According to information which has reached the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*, Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien are not expected to arrive at New York before November, and they will not address any me

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE RICE CROP IN BENGAL.

THE first forecast of the winter rice crop up to the 15th September 1890 is as follows :—Character of the rainfall as affecting the crop.—The preparation of rice-land commences much earlier in East and North Bengal and in the eastern districts of South-West Bengal, than in the rest of the Lower Provinces ; and the anti-monsoon showers which fall in April and May are, in consequence, of considerable importance in these parts. During this period the rainfall in East and North Bengal was in excess of the normal, but it was somewhat deficient in the eastern districts of South-West Bengal. The amount of rain received in these districts was, however, sufficient for the ordinary requirements of rice cultivation. In the rest of the province, including the western districts of South-West Bengal, Orissa, Chutia Nagpore and Behar, the preparation of rice-lands commences ordinarily in May, and a few premonitory showers are then required for the purpose, before the commencement of the monsoon about the middle of June. During the first part of May there was no rain, but in the latter half copious and frequent showers fell over the whole province. Then followed a period of fair and settled weather, which continued till the end of the third week of June, when the monsoon set in. During the latter half of June, the rainfall was abnormally heavy and almost continuous over the whole province. In July and August, which include the transplanting season, the fall was again very excessive throughout North Behar, moderately heavy in North Bengal and South Behar, and nearly normal in Chutia Nagpore, but on the whole deficient in Orissa and South-West and East Bengal. The deficiency was marked over a belt of country in the South of the Province, including Singbhoom, Balasore, Midnapore, Hooghly, and the 24 Pergunnahs. A slight loss of crops resulted in these parts from this cause.

It does not appear that the excess of rain which fell during the latter half of June, July, and August in Bengal, particularly in North Bengal and North Behar, injured the rice crop to any extent, although it led to floods and inundations in many parts of the province, and thus caused considerable damage to the crop.

Floods.—Damage by floods is reported from many parts of Bengal and especially in the following districts all of which are situated on the great natural waterways of the province :—Sudder and Sewan, sub-divisions of Sarun, the Chuadanga, Sudder and Meherpore sub-divisions of Nuddea, the Sudder and Hajipore sub-divisions of Mozufferpore, the Sudder and Dinapore sub-divisions of Patna, the Sudder and Begooserai sub-divisions of Monghyr, the Jhenidah and Bongong sub-divisions of Jessore, and the Sudder and Madaripore sub-divisions of Furreedpore. The worst affected tracts appear to be the Sudder sub-division of Sewan, the Chuadanga and Sudder sub-divisions of Nuddea, the Jhenidah sub-division of Jessore, and the Begooserari sub-division of Monghyr, in which an 8-anna or less than an 8-anna crop is anticipated.

Insects.—The only place from which injury from insects is reported is the Fenny sub-division of Noakholly.

Putting aside the tracts which have seriously suffered from floods it may be said that a 14 to 16 anna crop is expected in the greater part of Bengal. It is, however, yet premature to form a correct estimate, as the actual outturn of rice will largely depend upon the sufficiency or otherwise of rainfall in the last half of September and October, which embrace the third critical period in the growth of the rice crop.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH, COTTON CROP.

The second forecast on the crop of 1890-91 is as follows :—The months of August and September were characterised by very irregular rainfall. The rains were very heavy in nearly every district up to the middle of August. Then a long break ensued which in most places lasted almost to the end of September. The season was thus too wet at times and too dry at others. Continued heavy rains led to serious floods in Rohilkhand and the Gangetic Daub, the chief cotton tracts ; and on the low lands the plants have rotted in the field and weeding has been impossible. During the long break excessive sunshine was unfavorable to the proper development of the plant and injured the flowers though not to any very appreciable extent. The pods are now reported to have commenced appearing and are on the whole in fair condition.

The total area as now reported to be occupied by the crop this year is about 20 per cent. less than the normal area, and is about 10 per cent. below the estimate for the year given in the previous or first forecast when the extent of damage done by the heavy rains could not be fully ascertained. The area originally sown with cotton was above the normal, but over a considerable area the crop has been totally restroyed. Not only is the area under cotton at the time of this report exceptionally small, but the average "condition" of the crop is indifferent. Assuming 100 to denote a full outturn, the estimated condition of the present year's crop cannot be put above 60.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH SESAMUM (TIL) CROP.

The second forecast on the crop of 1890-91 is as follows :—As stated in the second cotton forecast which is published simultaneously with this report, the rains from the middle of July to the end of September were exceptionally ill distributed and ill timed. The crop was injured in the beginning by heavy rains which obstructed proper and timely weeding and on the low lands left the crop to rot. The protracted drought in August and September prevented the plants from properly flowering and otherwise injured them. The area occupied by the crop this year is estimated at about 11 per cent less than the normal area. The condition of the crop is reported to be 55, assuming that 100 represents a full outturn.

THE BERAR SESAMUM (TIL) CROP.

The second forecast for the season 1890-91 is as follows :—Owing to the almost complete cessation of rain from about the 12th of August to the 10th September, the sesamum crop has suffered some injury, but the general condition of the crop is nevertheless fairly good except in a few taluks. The general estimate of outturn may be set down at about 10 annas. The area under cultivation is 89,797 acres.

INSOLVENCY OF A GENERAL.

UNDER a receiving order made against William Warden Anderson, who resides in Italy, and states that he is a General in Her Majesty's Indian Forces, accounts have been submitted which show liabilities unsecured £4903, with assets estimated at £3350. It appears that the debtor has been engaged in the negociation of financial arrangements for other persons, and for three years he has been mainly engaged in prosecuting a claim for commission in respect of business done in India, but has hitherto been unsuccessful. He attributes his insolvency to his expenditure having exceeded his income, owing to the non-fulfilment of his expectations, and reduction of income consequent on the payment of interest and premiums, also to the unsuccessful prosecution of his claim in India. The Senior Official Receiver (Mr. Wreford) states that a proposal for a scheme of arrangement has been lodged by the [illegible]or, which provides for the setting aside of income, accumulation of a reserve fund, and the payment [illegible]e creditors of 10s. in the pound on their respective [illegible]ts.

LORD KINNAIRD presided over a meeting in the [illegible]nsington Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon, 22nd [illegible]t., in connection with the departure of ten lady [illegible]issionaries to work in the Indian zenanas. The outgoing missionaries are the Hon. Miss Beynon, Miss Macphun, Miss Gregory, Miss Lorbeer, Miss Blake, Miss Wright, Miss Smith, Miss Sutherland, Miss Trott, and Miss Schwarts. The Hon. Emily and Gertrude Kinnaird, daughters of the late Lord Kinnaird, and well known in connection with the Young Women's Christian Association, sailed for India on the 15th ult. Miss Kinnaird intends to stay about six months, and Miss Gertrude Kinnaird will probably remain in the country for two years.

WITH reference to a paragraph that is going the round of the papers, describing how the Locomotive Superintendent of the East Indian Railway was recently shot at by a discharged employe at Jamalpur, the *Pioneer* is asked to state that the occurrence described is absolutely fictitious, nor do the persons most concerned know of any circumstance which might have given rise to such a story.

THE best safeguard for General Health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best Aperient and Blood-purifying Remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherup awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle, wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farriandon Road, London.

THE LEPROSY FUND.

THE National Leprosy Fund, of which the Prince of Wales is President, is making rapid strides towards the fulfilment of the scheme of its Executive Committee, under the chairmanship of Baron F. de Rothschild, M.P. A memorial cross to the late Father Damien, which has been designed by Mr. Edward Clifford, is nearly completed, and is shortly to be despatched for erection at Molokai. The most important project yet undertaken by the Committee of the Fund is the despatch of a Leprosy Commission to India, the members of which sailed from London for Bombay on Oct. 23rd, on board the P. and O. Company's steamship Sutlej. The Commissioners, who have been individually appointed by the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Committee of the Fund, are respectively, as follows :—

Mr. Beaven Neave Rake, M.D., Government Medical Officer and Medical Superintendent of the Trinidad Leper Asylum ; Mr. Alfredo A. Kanthack, late Midwifery Assistant, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London ; and Mr. George A. Brickmaster, M.D., formerly Radcliffe Fellow, Magdalen College, Oxford.

The Commissioners, on their arrival in India, will be joined by Surgeon-Major A. Barclay, secretary to the Surgeon-General to the Government of India, and Surgeon-Major S. J. Thompson, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Second Circle in the North-West Provinces and Oude, who have been deputed by the Viceroy of India to be associated, and to work with the British Commissioners in India. The Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons have also each deputed two of their Fellows to act on a Special Committee to prepare instructions for the Leprosy Commissioners.

The Commissioners, after a stay of about one year in India, will, within six months of their return to England, send to the Committee a full and detailed report of the work of the Commission. In their final report they will also describe minutely what they believe to be the best plans for ensuring the efficient carrying out in practice of their recommendations relating to the treatment of lepers. The Committee have further important measures to fulfil so soon as they receive funds sufficient for the purpose. Among these is the endowment of two student-ships, one student to make the United Kingdom and the remainder of Europe his field of investigation, and the other to go abroad and study the disease in China, the Colonies, and elsewhere. The student-ships are to be held for a period of three years, and to be renewed if thought desirable.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

THE following circular-letter has been sent by Mr. Middleton to his agents :—

"Conservative Central Office, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster Bridge, Oct. 20.

"Dear Sir,—It has come to my knowledge that a circular dated the 14th inst. is being issued by the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, stating that they are now addressing the associations throughout the country which are affiliated with the National Union of Conservative Associations, a statement which is liable to convey an incorrect impression that the matter has received the sanction of that Conservative organization. The ostensible object of the circular is to obtain sympathy and co-operation with the committee in their endeavours to obtain "justice to India ;" but, as the Mr. Digby who signs the letter was Secretary of the National Liberal Club, and is a pronounced Radical, as also are all those gentlemen who are connected with the movement, it is probable the object is not confined to the subject stated, but has ulterior political ends. May I ask, therefore, that you will warn the constituencies in your charge to treat any such circular with great caution, and to estimate the character of the movement from the names of those by whom it is promoted.—Faithfully yours,

"RICHARD W. MIDDLETON."

THE ARMADA MEMORIAL.

OCTOBER 21 being the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, the Duke of Edinburgh, acting on behalf of the Queen, unveiled on Plymouth Hoe the memorial erected by national subscription to perpetuate the British worthies who took part against the Armada expedition. The leading feature of the memorial is a notable figure of Britannia, who, placed high on a pedestal, overlooks the Plymouth Sound as if keeping watch and guard against the approach of another Armada. By her left side stands a lion, also in a watchful attitude, and various martial trophies surround the monument. Below the main figure, which is in bronze, and has been executed by Mr. W. G. May, of London, are medallions of the Elizabethan heroes, and still lower down are the arms of various towns that contributed to the defence of the nation during Armada days. The final touches have yet to be given, and when it is complete the monument will be a worthy memorial of a great historic event. The architect of the memorial is Mr. Herbert Gribble.

In view of the ceremony, both the naval and military authorities contributed their utmost towards its success. All the regiments, Regular and Volunteers, and the ships in harbour, sent contingents of men, who either were present at the actual ceremony or lined the streets. In addition, there were present about 100 men of the Hon. Artillery Company from London (who, by the way, visited Plymouth when the foundation-stone of the memorial was laid), engineer students, naval cadets from Dartmouth, and boys of the Mount Edgcumber training-ship. The various ships were dressed with flags rainbow fashion—that is, from stem to stern—and during the day royal salutes were fired, the Black Prince, the Duke's flagship, also in addition flying the Royal Standard. The streets were decorated with flags, and the thoroughfares along which the Prince had to pass were thronged with spectators.

The Mayor of Plymouth, Mr. Alderman Waring, early met the members of the Armada Committee, the mayors of neighbouring towns and other distinguished visitors marching to the Hoe, where every preparation had been made for the ceremony. On the arrival of the Duke, attended by his staff, and escorted by a mounted guard of honour, formed by the Royal Devon 1st Yeomanry, commanded by Captain and Honorary Major C. A. W. Troyte, the troops prevented arms, and the massed bands played the National Anthem. Having taken his place on the dais, erected in front of the memorial, an address to the Duke was read by Mr. Bompas, Q.C., the Recorder of Plymouth. After welcoming his Royal Highness, especially as representing the Queen, the address referred to the historical event which the memorial was intended to commemorate, and pointed out that all classes had contributed to its erection.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in reply, said :—Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen : It gives me much pleasure to be permitted to represent the Queen, my dear mother, on an occasion of such great national interest. Her Majesty authorises me to express her cordial approval of the patriotic endeavour of the Corporation of the loyal and ancient borough of Plymouth, and of the National Armada Commemoration Joint Committees, to worthily perpetuate so great an event in the history of our nations, and she has learned with satisfaction that men of all grades and shades of politics have contributed with loyal and patriotic liberality to the commemoration of a national deliverance, achieved by the courage and skill of British seamen. I thank you for the kindness with which you have received me here to-day, and I will not fail to communicate to the Queen your expressions of loyal attachment to her throne and person.

The Archdeacon of Totnes (Dr. Wilkinson) next offered prayer, and a dedicatory hymn written by Mr. Wright, secretary to the movement, was sung by a large choir from the various churches of the town, the band of the Royal Marines accompanying. The Mayor next asked his Royal Highness to unveil the monument, and this the Prince did to the strains of "Rule Britannia." Troops and seamen presented arms and a salute was fired from a field battery, the Citadel, and men-of war in commission. A national song, God Bless our Sailor Prince," adapted to the Russian National Anthem, was sung and then the Rev. William Binns, Deputy Chairman of the General Committee, asked the Mayor to receive, on behalf of the Corporation and inhabitants, "this historic memorial to be preserved by them to carry down to future generations the great deeds of olden days herein so worthily commemorated."

The Duke of Edinburgh, the Mayor, his municipal guests and most of the naval and military officers present afterwards attended a luncheon at the Guildhall, the Mayor presiding. Among others present were the Mayors of Exeter, Barnstaple, Saltash, Bideford, and Falmouth, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Lord St. Levan, the Earl of St. Germans, Admiral Lord Alcester, Sir Edward Clarke, M. P., Viscount Ebrington, M. P., Captain Price, M. P., Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hunt Glubbe, Rear-Admiral Sir Lamton Loraine, Sir George Stucley, Sir Duncan Campbell, and Major-General Sir Richard Harrison.

CONCLUSION OF "LES COULISSES."

The penultimate chapter of the *Figaro* "Coulisses du Boulangisme" relates to the interview at the Alexandra Hotel, London, in August, 1889, between Gen. Boulanger and the Comte de Paris. After describing how the General pressed the Duchesse d'Uzes to arrange the interview, and how carefully it was kept secret, the writer says:—

"The Comte de Paris arrived first (at the Duchesse's apartments). A few minutes afterwards General Boulanger entered. The Prince went up to him with outstretched hand, and said how glad he was to make his acquaintance after action in common for so long. The General replied in a few embarrassed, almost timid, words. The Comte de Paris opened the conversation on his military career, which he said was well known to him, his high military qualities, his devotion to the interests of the soldier, which had made him so popular. He added that if any general was to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France it was certainly he. Gen. Boulanger silently drank in the Royal words, bowing, smiling, and thanking by gesture. He now felt more at ease, straightened himself, puffed up, while the Prince, in amiable and warm tones, continued his agreeable recollections. He recalled how, as a Reserve Colonel he had, during the grand manœuvres, lunched alongside Gen. Boulanger, and carried away by his narrative, he imprudently added, "Moreover, my uncle Aumale has talked much about you to me." The Duchesse d'Uzes suddenly shook the folds of her dress, looking round uneasily and making despairing signs. It was dangerous indeed to speak here of the Duc d'Aumale. The Comte de Paris quickly perceived it, but too late. "Yea," he continued, increasing his praises "The Duc d' Aumale regarded you as one of his best officers, one of the chiefs ready marked out, on whom the country in difficult times might most thoroughly and surely count." Gen. Boulanger, quite seduced by these flatteries, hereupon recalled in his turn, with many eulogies, the stay made by the Prince in the United States his brilliant Potomac campaigns, the remarkable articles published by him on America trade unions, &c. The conversation then became more confidential and turned on French politic. The general explained a plan which cannot be written by an historian of contemporary events anxious to avoid prosecution. It related to the return to France and the co-operation which could be counted upon."

The elections were then discussed, and the talk turned lastly on their sequel, the use to be made of the certain victory, the plebiscite, the convening of a Constituent Assembly, the abolition of all exceptional and proscription laws. The conversation had lasted an hour and a half—that is, far into the night. On retiring, the Comte de Paris offered both hands to the General. When alone with the Duchesse d'Uzes, Gen. Boulanger exclaimed, laughing, "Why, he is much better than I thought." He then took leave of Mdme. d'Uzes without giving the slightest reason for his singular desire to have this interview, which nobody can yet explain. M. Mermeix goes on to relate how the Comte de Paris subscribed two and a-half millions for the elections, how his supporters made up the amount to five millions, how 1,300,000fr. of it was given to the Boulangists, and how the Duchesse d'Uzes gave the General 300,000fr., thus making her sacrifice amount to three millions.

Gen. Boulanger, questioned as to the above revelations, acknowledges the interviews with Prince Napoleon and the Comte de Paris, as also the fact that his propaganda was carried on with the three millions, of the Duchesse d' Uzes, and says that the Royalists after the negotiations with MM. Dillon and Naquet, paid for his candidates. He insists that he himself had nothing to do with money matters, but left these to his committee, and he promises to explain hereafter how his personal expenses were met. Gen. Boulanger states that the interview with the Comte de Paris took place in September, whereas the "Story of Boulangism fixes its" date in August.

The "Coulisses du Boulangisme" were concluded in the *Figaro* of Oct. 22. The main point of interest in the final chapter is the statement of Gen. Boulanger's election expenses (paid by the Duchesse d'Uzes) :—Aisne. 25,000f. ; Dordogne, 7000f. ; Nord, 200,000f. ; Ardeche, 50,000f. ; Charente Inferieure, 170,000f. ; Nord (second time), 230,000f., Somme. 270,000f. ; and Paris. 450,000f. ; total, 1,402,000f. M. Mermeix, by way of epilogue, protests his good faith. He was (he says) under the impression that Gen. Boulanger had been the dupe of Count Dillon. But "a Royalist, M. Arthur Meyer, no sooner made his appearance than the General allowed himself to be corrupted. He loves money from every hand ; he is not merely double, but triple and quadruple faced. C'est la fourberie meme."

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

MR. J M. MACLEAN, M.P., writing in the *Cardiff Mail* of Oct. 13, gives a somewhat pessimistic estimate of the political situation :—

The Eccles election is exciting a great deal of interest in Lancashire, and, if the Radicals win the seat, we shall hear shouts of triumph over the popular condemnation of the Tipperary prosecutions. Our people are working hard to avert such a calamity, but I am told that their organisation, as so often happens on the Tory side in by-elections, is very old-fashioned. Every nerve should be strained to avoid a Ministerial defeat in Lancashire. That county is the strong-hold of the Conservative cause, and the recent action of the Lancashire delegates at the Trades Union Congress in repudiating the New Unionism shows a disposition which the Tory party ought to be able to turn to good account. Eccles is practically next door to Mr. Balfour's own constituency in Manchester, and a defeat in this district would, therefore, be particularly awkward at the present moment. But Mr. Egerton is a good candidate, and his friends are now sanguine of success.

No real change has taken place in the position of the Government since the close of the session, and I should think that even the most sanguine Radical who ever craved for office can no longer expect to force on a dissolution of Parliament before the usual time. It is quite true that there exists a good deal of latent discontent, not only in the ranks of the Liberal Unionists, but on the Conservative benches, which, if the opportunity offered, might take an active form. But as much might be said of any Government that had been four years in office. Mistakes will be made even by the best of Ministers, and in this democratic age, when every member of Parliament thinks himself qualified to be Prime Minister, it is inevitable that there should be much heartburning through the disappointment of personal ambitions. But these feelings must be repressed unless the malcontents have a strong leader and the Government commits some blunder which excites much popular indignation. The leader certainly is not at present forthcoming. Lord Randolph Churchill, to whom the Opposition have cast longing eyes for four long years in the hope he would upset the Government, has shown himself ostentatiously loyal in those periodical incursions into the realm of politics with which he diversifies the pursuit of horse-racing. The turf, however, is now his absorbing passion and great delight. The stable with which he is connected has been remarkably successful this autumn both at Doncaster and at Newmarket, and to a *blase* politician like Lord Randolph, who has sounded all the depths and shoals of fortune in Parliamentary life, this new sensation must be most refreshing. Whatever his private opinions or wishes may be, we may now, I think, take it for granted that Lord Randolph has made up his mind to wait patiently for the general election before taking any new departure in politics. The most serious danger which threatens the Unionist party in the coming session is that Lord Hartington may be forced to go to the House of Lords.

The Duke of Devonshire has been more seriously ill than is generally supposed, and I hear that his doctors say he will never be able to leave the house again. The removal of Lord Hartington to the Upper House would be a great calamity, for not merely is he the only man of sufficient authority to keep the Liberal Unionists together, but he has often intervened at critical moments in debate to save the Government from the consequences of their own mismanagement and to point out a safe way of escape from a very troublesome situation. I do not hear of any changes that are likely to be made in the *personnel* of the Government, and Lord Salisbury is anxious to go on with his present team to the end of this Parliament. Mr. W. H. Smith has recovered his health sufficiently to be able to undertake the active duties of the leadership for one more session, and it may be taken for granted that Parliament will be dissolved early in the year 1892.

THE great question whether the Chota Nagpore gold shares were going to mount again after the Pujahs, writes the *Pioneer*, seems likely to be answered in the negative. The quotations in to-day's telegrams show that the market underwent a considerably further fall on Friday. Though pretty generally distributed over the various companies, Eastern Ranchis and Lohardaggas suffered worst. It is difficult to see what is to arrest the downward movement now it has once set in. Actual mining operations are still in the dim future, and the number of persons with a genuine belief in the prospects of the mines, who are likely to be tempted by lower prices to come in, probably bears little proportion to the number of speculators whose interest lies in getting out.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PYROGRAVURE is a new method of engraving which is likely to be useful in the decorative and industrial arts. It is a French invention, due to M. Manuel-Perier, and consists in tracing the design with a fine red-hot point, on wood, leather, bone, ivory, tissues, &c. The point carbonises the material, and the lines can be varied in width and depth at the will of the artist. The apparatus is an adaptation of the thermo-cautery of Dr. Paquelin, brought out in 1875, and much employed in France. Dr. Paquelin maintained a fine tube of platinum red hot by injecting into it a mixture of air and vapour of hydrocarbon. The tube is first warmed to a certain temperature, the gases then combine, and their combustion within the tube keeps it red hot. In the pyrogravure the platinum style with which the artist draws the design is made hollow, and heated in the same way.

The apparatus includes a reservoir of air under a certain pressure, a carborator for charging it with hydrocarbon vapour from alcohol, wood spirit, benzine, mineral essence, and so on, and a flexible tube conveying the mixed gases to the style, which has a curving point or beak. The latter is used like an ordinary pencil and anyone who can draw is able to engrave without a special training. The process can thus be equally a pastime for the amateur, or a means of livelihood. M. Manuel-Perier has exhibited a variety of engravings executed in this way at the Exhibition of Arts and Sciences in the Palais de l'Industrie, Paris. These include paper knives, glove boxes, *meuus*, umbrella handles, panels, leather, and many other articles ; but the process can be applied to printing, and the marking of implements or tallies.

It is generally believed by men of science that the colours of tempered steel are due to a film of oxide on the surface of the metal, and the belief is confirmed by recent experiments of Herr Stein, who tempered specimens of steel in an atmosphere of nitrogen, to the exclusion of oxygen, and found that the characteristic hues were not produced. Other German chemists have shown that the methods of tempering steel based on the colours produced are not exact, inasmuch as the same colours are not always produced at the same temperatures. The harder the steel the higher the temperature required to give it a certain tint. The composition of the steel and the duration of the heating also influence the coloration.

A piece of soft steel heated to 323 deg. Fahr. becomes purple after 68 hours, violet after 93, and blue-black after 120 ; while a piece of hard steel brought to a strawyellow, after 20 hours, yellow-black after 72, orange after 50, becomes purple after 103 hours of heating at the same temperature. At higher temperatures the colours appear in much shorter times.

The deepest mine in the world is believed to be that of Saint Andre du Poirier, France. It produces 300,000 tons of coal in a year, and is worked by means of two shafts, one 900 and the other 940 metres deep. The latter is to be carried down to 1,200 metres soon. Strangely enough the temperature of the workings never surpasses 24 deg. C., or about 75 deg. Fahr., whereas in the Comstock silver mine on the Pacific coast, which is not nearly so deep, the temperature reaches 48 deg. C.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, attention was called to the fact that the melinite shell makes a deeper hole in the ground than the ordinary shell, and that it is dangerous to enter the cavities thus produced without precautions, as there is a risk of being asphyxiated by the fumes. Even after an hour the atmosphere in one of the holes is bad, and more than one case of death by suffocation is a proof of it. French artillerists have inquired of M. Berthellot, the famous chemist, whether the soil does not occlude the poisonous gas, and thus prevent its dissipation. M. Berthellot has made experiments and finds that the gas in question is an oxide of carbon, which is very fatal to life, but that it has no greater affinity for earth than ordinary air. Ventilation sweeps it away, but it has to be prolonged.

A cap with a telephone attachment has been supplied to the Italian garrison artillery in order to enable the commanders of gun detachments to communicate with the officers commanding the battery or fort. The attachment is probably an adaptation of the telephone helmet now supplied to divers.

The recent feat of the National Telephone Company in transmitting music between London and Manchester has been paralleled in Saratoga, where some 800 guests in the Grand Hotel were entertained with a concert given by the Strauss band 180 miles away, namely, at Cortlandt-street, New York. By means of a loud-speaking receiver, solos and recitations were also heard all over the room. Moreover, the same evening in the private house of Mr. A. S. Hibbard, Morristown, New Jersey, some 20 or 30 miles from New York, dancing went on to the valses of the Strauss band. It had been switched on from the Saratoga circuit unknown to Herr Strauss and his performers.

A curious case of autographism, or as it would be better called, dermographism, is reported from the Lariboisiere hospital, Paris, by Dr. Louis Gallet. The patient was a man about 31 years of age, who had served under the French flag in Tunis, where he contracted scarlet fever. The doctor who attended him applied the pencil test, that is to say, he drew a pencil along his skin to see if it would leave the white mark characteristic of this fever. After a little while the patient found that his skin began to swell up till the trace of the pencil stood out in bold relief. On returning to France the cunning rogue turned his discovery to profit, and thenceforth imitated all sorts of fevers which affect the skin in order to get admission to the public hospitals and gain an easy living. Pursuing his trade, he arrived at Lariboisiere, pretending to be very ill with fever, and two days afterwards exhibited an eruption on his chest.

The chief of the service, Dr. Duguet, was too clever for him, however, and, to the astonishment of the malingerer, aggravated the rash by touching his skin with a pencil. The doctor then wrote on his back the words, "Possessed by the devil," and immediately the skin showed the letters in bold relief. On this the sick man confessed his fraud. He stated that since his first real attack of scarlatina had revealed to him the curious property of his skin he had used it as a means of existence each time he was thrown out of work. By pricking himself with a fork and inflaming his eyes with soap, he simulated an attack of measles ; with a brush he imitated scarlatina. For other diseases he employed other methods, one of which he kept a secret. The depression and feverishness were produced by several glasses of absinthe and cognac taken the night before. When he left the hospital he begged Dr. Duguet not to tell anyone, and he would cheat the surgeons with mock paralysis as he had cheated the physicians.

Another attraction, in the form of an electric light, is to be added to the town of Moritz, in the Swiss Engadine. The power is derived from the waterfall of Juliar at Silvaplana, where a central station capable of supplying current to 3,000 glow lamps is to be built. Three turbines, each furnishing 125-horse power, will drive three Ganz dynamos, each giving 3,000 volts and 27 amperes when running at 250 revolutions a minute. Three of the great hotels, the Curhaus, Victoria, and Lake, will be lighted by both arc and incandescent lamps, the alternating currents being converted by transformers from a pressure of 3,000 to 110 volts.

A new ethnographical journal, the *Iivaya Starina*, has been promoted in Russia under the auspices of the Imperial Geographical Society. The president of that body for the time will edit it. It will deal with the ethnography and folklore of Russia and foreign nations. Among the contributors will be the peasants of the country and also women, who in Russia have shown an aptitude for this science, especially the branch relating to old customs and traditions.

The Acting Imperial German Commissioner in East Africa, Dr. Schmidt, has done a graceful act in restoring the grave of the late Mr. Keith Johnson, leader of the East African Expedition of 1879, who is buried near Berodero, 120 miles inland from Dar-es-Salaam. He has also kindly undertaken to set up any tombstone which might be sent out to him from England. At present there is only a wooden cross on the grave.

The Fishing Society of Denmark having offered a reward of three kroner for every seal killed, the extermination of these animals in Danish waters is only a question of time. It appears that the fishing industry is least successful in the waters where seals abound. Within the last 10 months no fewer than 810 seals have been destroyed for the sake of the bonus.

According to experiments by Mr. W. H. Preece, the electrician to the Post Office, the French steels of M. Marchal and M. Clemandot are far superior to English steels for the construction of magnets. Bars of Marchal steel gave a mean magnetic induction at their ends, represented by the figure 2,540, those of Clemandot compressed steel 2,265, whereas Ashforth stee gave 1,704, Wall steel 1,519, and Jowitt steel 1,503.

THE SLAVERY PROCLAMATION AT BAGAMOYO.

THE *Reichsanzeiger* publishes further reports concerning the alleged Slavery Proclamation at Bagamoyo. It says :—

When the Arab Soliman Ben Nasr visited Bagamoyo after his return from Europe, the Arabs there complained to him that they were much worse off in the matter of slaves than their countrymen in Zanzibar, and therefore were hardly able to re-cultivate the estimates devasted during the insurrection. Soliman discussed with his countrymen the possibility of a remedy, and promised to speak to the chief of the station on their behalf. For this purpose he drew up a Proclamation, and laid it before that official, who simply pigeon-holed it. It is still a puzzle how it happened that a copy became public, and Soliman also cannot explain it. After this uneasiness was felt as to the action of the authorities against the slave trade within the German sphere of interest, and the excitement in Zanzibar was also considerable. The deep satisfaction of the Arabs in Zanzibar with the Sultan's Anti-Slavery Decree induced many of them to say that they would move to the mainland after the cession of the coast to the Germans. Those who were interested in hindering this must therefore have been anxious to induce the Imperial Commissary to publish that decree in Germany territory as well. It was hoped that it would be compelled to do so by the open reproach of favouring the slave trade. The Proclamation, professedly signed by the Chief of the station of Bagamoyo, and publicly posted up there, was to serve this purpose. The originators of these calumnies have not been detected yet, because the English Consul-General refused the German Consul-General's request to name his informants.

THE GERMAN EAST AFRICAN COMPANY.

THE negotiations between the German Government and the German East African Company are now concluded, all but a few details, the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says. The Company has invited the members to an extraordinary meeting on November 20. This meeting will be asked to sanction a treaty with the German Government for the regulation of the future legal position of the Company in East Africa ; to alter certain of the statutes ; to decide on the raising of a loan, and to elect directors.

A Reuter telegram from Berlin says :—It is stated that, by the terms of an agreement concluded between the German Government and the German East African Company, the later binds itself to pay to the Sultan of Zanzibar the 4,000,000 marks of indemnity for the surrender of the Sultan's sovereign rights over the portion of the coast hitherto leased to the Company. The latter, it is added, also undertakes to defray part of the expense of the administration of the country by the Empire. A decision will be taken on Nov. 20 regarding the issue of a loan to cover the above amount. According to the *Tageblatt*, the necessary funds for the construction of a railway from Pangani to Kilimanjaro are assured.

MAJOR VON WISSMANN.

MAJOR VON WISSMANN visited Prince Bismarck at Varzin on October 22. He will return to Berlin to-morrow, and start for Africa on Oct. 27.

Referring to the statement that Major Wissmann will be made Governor of the interior and of the lake region of German East Africa, which still requires to be explored and brought under control, while a civil administrator, in the person, probably, of Baron von Soden, will be put over the coast region, which forms the more immediate field of the East African Company's activity, the *North German Gazette* says that it has reason to believe that the Imperial Commissary has actually expressed such a wish, but that it is impossible to say whether this desire of his will be gratified until Baron von Soden himself returns from East Africa with the material which he has been sent out to collect. At the same time Major von Wissmann seems eager to employ the rest of his time as Imperial Commissary in further opening up and securing communication between the coast and the great lakes, and for this purpose he has ordered several Maxim guns. The steamer, too, which has been publicly subscribed for in Germany for the service of the Victoria Nyanza will reach Bagamoyo early next spring, and the Major is anxious to lead the expedition which carries the sections of this vessel from the coast to its destination.

THE HYGIENE OF THE SKIN.

THE surface of the body comprehends a space of about twelve square feet. When it is taken into consideration that the skin is a breathing organ as well as are the lungs, though in less degree, we begin to appreciate its importance. Besides this the skin peforms an important function in the way of perspiration. Of the many quarts of fluid that pass out of the body in twenty-four hours, fifty per cent. passes off by the kidneys, thirty per cent. by the lungs, and twenty per cent. by the skin. Then the skin is constantly secreting an oil and excreting substances that are injurious to the body. Its surface is covered with a tiny film of oil ; beneath the oil are the horny scales which come off as scurf. The oily film and the scales protect the underlying tissues. If the oil be removed the skin is more sensitive to atmospheric influences, irritating gases and the like ; hence it is that those who use much soap, and then are exposed to a cutting wind, find the skin chapped, reddened, and inflamed, for the action of the soap tends to remove the oil from the surface of the skin, and with the oil the dirt. In this connection reference may very appropriately be made to Lanoline Soap. This is a pure neutral soap, containing Lanoline, the design of the Lanoline being to minimise and prevent the action of any alkali set free when the soap is dissolved. Physicians speak of it in the terms of highest praise.

There is a function peculiar to the skin which is seldom or never taken into account, and that is its contractility. The number of tiny blood vessels, microscopic in size, that permeate the twelve square feet of skin covering the body are counted only by billions. If skin be weakened these vessels are dilated, and the internal organs of the body supplied with less blood. When the skin is burned or largely ulcered, there is great difficulty with its healing, and this difficulty is largely attributable to the loss contractility. This fact accounts for ulcers upon the legs having been cured by bandaging. Those whose face and hands are prone to become very red will find in this paragraph an explanation of the redness, and they should bear in mind that a free application of a bland and natural unguent to the skin will afford them the best means of prevention. Lanoline Cold Cream answers this purpose well. It is a delicate, emollient, creamy product, of pleasing fragrance, and is delightful to use. It never turns rancid, and never irritates the skin. It is composed primarily of Lanoline, a fat found in hair, horns, nails, and the horny layer of the skin. Lanoline differs from all other fats in that it is constituted of Cholesterine with a fatty acid, instead of Glycerine with a fatty acid. Lanoline Cold Cream never turns bad, is absorbed by the skin at once, does not run like ordinary ointments, and is slightly adhesive, so that it can be applied to mucous surface for cold sores.

THE DIGESTION OF FATS.

It is a dietetic fact of great importance, that the assimilation of suitable quantities of fat is often of extreme benefit to an enfeebled and emaciated patient. From the comparative facility with which fat undergoes metabolism in the body, a notable economy of energy results, and the process may thus be more thoroughly accomplished. The best way to administer oils for medicinal purposes, is either as an emulsion or in solution. The finest emulsion, however, obtainable by ordinary means, under the microscope, shows oil-globules, many times larger than those of milk, and with a strong tendency to coalesce. The form of oil most frequently given therapeutically is probably cod-liver oil, and this has the additional disadvantage of possessing a very unsavoury taste and smell, which render its ingurgitation a disagreeble task for adults, and a difficult one with children. It has recently been discovered by Kepler that this oil is capable of being taken into solution by an Extract of Malt which, if good, will take up a very considerable porportion of the oil, the smell and taste of which it very effectually disguises. Under the microscope, no oil-globules are visible, and the field is perfectly clear ; the presence of the oil is, however, made evident by allowing a drop of water to run under the slide, when the oil quits the solution in the form of extremely minute globules, the diameter of which is about half that of milk-globules. This, then, is an ideal form of administration of fat. Apart from whatever qualities the Extract of Malt may have *per se*, the oil is taken in a form which offers every facility for the further changes necessary for its absorption and assimilation. Why the Extract of Malt should possess this power is not clearly understood. None of its constituents have that property when isolated, and, moreover, every extract does not possess it to the same extent. The amount of oil which will enter into solution is directly proportioned to the care taken in its manufacture, and in the integrity of its active constituents.

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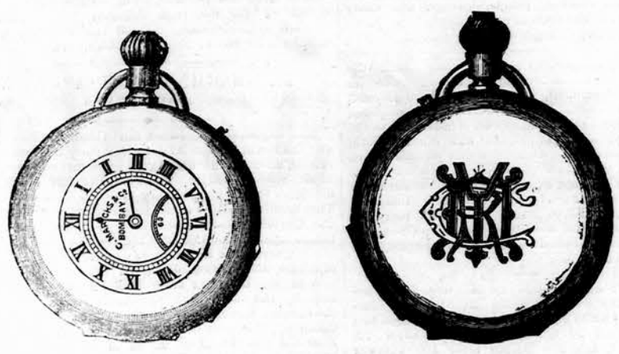

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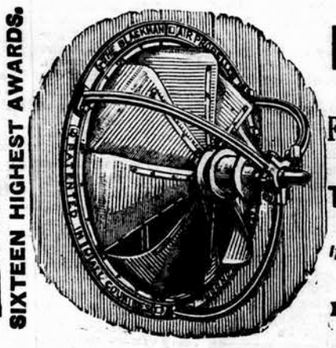

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